

## Ghali: Cairo-PLO ties improving

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is in permanent contact with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and relations between them are improving, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said Tuesday. Mr. Ghali did not elaborate on his statement to reporters. Relations between Egypt and the PLO have been cool since a Palestine National Council (PNC) statement last February which linked an improvement in ties to the scrapping of Cairo's treaty with Israel. Mr. Ghali said he hoped for an early resumption of talks between the PLO and Jordan to "stimulate the U.S. into renewed action before the American presidential elections." He condemned Israel's building of new settlements and said that this policy would not encourage Palestinians to consider peace talks with the Jewish state.



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## PLO to open office in Finland

HELSINKI (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is to open an information office in Finland, informed sources said Tuesday. The Finnish Foreign Ministry disclosed earlier that its officials had talks with PLO representative Ribhi Awad this week and told him the PLO could set up an office of the type it has in some other capitals, such as Stockholm.

## Ankara asks Athens to extradite hijacker

ANKARA (R) — Turkey has asked Greece to extradite Mahmut Kalkan, a 25-year-old student who hijacked a Turkish Airlines jet to Athens last Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. Mr. Kalkan, who said he was opposed to the military government in Ankara, forced the Boeing 727 with 114 passengers and crew on board to divert from its Istanbul-Izmir route by threatening the pilot with a knife.

## Ernest Hollings in U.S. presidential race

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina declared himself a candidate for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination Tuesday in a move emphasizing the growing political importance of the American south. Mr. Hollings, 61, who blends liberalism on social issues with hard-line conservatism on defence and government spending, became the fifth competitor and second southerner in opposition party's White House nomination race.

## Germany tries Danish journalist

ESSELDFORD (R) — A Danish journalist and former chairman of the foreign press association in Bonn went on trial Tuesday, charged with spying for Germany for 10 years. Fleeting Soerensen, 52, was arrested last September on the Danish border near Flensburg.

## Indian bandit queen jailed for 3 years

NEW DELHI (R) — India's bandit queen, Phoolan Devi, has been jailed for three years for crimes committed in the central state of Madhya Pradesh, police said Tuesday. Phoolan, 27, the country's most notorious outlaw, gave herself up with 23 other bandits at a much-publicised ceremony in February. For two years she had hidden in the craggy ravines of central and northern India, evading police trying to catch her to answer charges of murder, robbery and abetting rape.

## Eitan retires

TEL AVIV (R) — Rafael Eitan, the tough-talking general who masterminded last year's invasion of Lebanon, retired as Israel's army chief Tuesday in a blaze of controversy. The 54-year-old general handed over his command after a typically outspoken series of farewell speeches and interviews which stirred speculation that he may, like some of his predecessors, enter politics. He is succeeded by Moshe Levi, a general with far less combat experience but a reputation as a quietly efficient tactician and technocrat.

# Death toll goes up in Beirut blast

BEIRUT (R) — Rescue workers dug five more bodies out of the wreckage of the U.S. embassy in Beirut Tuesday and it looked possible that the final death toll from Monday's bomb attack could rise to more than 60.

Lebanese security sources said the recovery of the bodies brought the confirmed death toll to 35.

A U.S. spokesman said embassy lists showed that another 29 staff and visitors were almost certainly still under the rubble. Rescue workers have given up hope of finding any alive.

The spokesman said the bodies of 18 embassy staff and visitors—10 Lebanese and eight American—had been recovered so far.

The explosion which devastated the embassy Monday afternoon was caused by a car bomb driven right up to the main entrance of the seven-storey building on the Beirut seafloor.

U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon told reporters at the scene Monday that two competent eyewitnesses had seen a heavily loaded van force its way past guards at the front of the embassy and blow up. There was no information about the driver.

Mr. Dillon told reporters seven Americans were confirmed dead and eight more were missing and presumed to have died in the explosion.

## Hussein sends condolences

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent cables to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel expressing his condolences for victims of the explosion which rocked the American embassy building in Beirut Monday. The King expressed his deepest sympathy to the families of the "innocent victims who fell as a result of this criminal incident."

Lebanese security sources put the number of people definitely known so far to have been killed at 31, with 100 injured.

The ambassador spoke in front of the ruined mission on the Beirut seafloor as bulldozers ploughed through the rubble.

His casualty figures apparently did not include any passers-by who may also have died in the blast.

Meanwhile investigators faced a flurry of claims of responsibility for Monday's bomb attack.

Three separate claims have now been received by news organisations in Beirut, all on behalf of previously unknown groups.

## Shultz aims to patch up U.S.-Mexico differences

MEXICO CITY (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz goes into a final round of meetings with Mexican officials Tuesday to narrow differences over policy on Central America.

High U.S. officials said after four hours of "very constructive talks" Monday between Mr. Shultz and Mexico's Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda that there had been movement in the positions of both countries.

They said the two nations, long at odds over Central America, had agreed on the goal of ending East-West confrontation in the region where guerrilla warfare is rife.

However, a gap remained between Mexico advocating a step-by-step diplomatic approach to Central America's problems and Washington's view that confidence was essential for the steps to fall into place, the officials said. They gave no details, but their comments apparently referred to

Such claims, made in telephone calls or written communiques, are common in Beirut and their authenticity is rarely possible to prove.

One caller said a group named "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) carried out the attack.

Another contacted the influential newspaper An Nahar and claimed responsibility on behalf of "the Organisation for Revenge for the Martyrs of Sabra and Shatila"—a reference to last year's massacre of Palestinians in two Beirut refugee camps.

Mr. Dillon said investigations were continuing but he knew of no arrests.

Lebanese judicial sources said a handful of people found near the embassy after the explosion had been detained but there was as yet no evidence that any of them had anything to do with the attack.

## Iranian disavowal

In an interview broadcast on Tehran Radio, Iran's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ahmad Azizi, said any claims that Iran was behind the bombing were merely useful as pretexts for attacking the Islamic revolution.

"It is obvious that America has always used different pretexts and excuses to attack the Islamic republic of Iran and the friends of Islamic revolution, and this is one of them," Mr. Azizi said of the explosion.

## Rescue operations continue

At the embassy Tuesday, the masked rescue workers used a mechanical scoop as well as bulldozers to sift a mound of rubble from the ravaged front of the seven-storey building.

Half way up the devastated facade a body hung jammed between two big slabs of concrete, the floors of two storeys that had collapsed into each other.

Dust from the debris mingled with acrid tear gas, apparently from canisters stored in the embassy as part of its defences and broken by the digging.

The Lebanese government started to re-establish control of its capital last September—but only after years of anarchy. Security is still fragile.

Thousands of Lebanese troops backed by a multinational peacekeeping force have spread out across the city.

The attack on the U.S. embassy was the third major bombing in six months.

In December, a car bomb nearly killed a prominent leftist leader.



Soldiers from the U.S. peace-keeping force in Lebanon stand guard Tuesday as rescue workers search through the rubble of the American embassy which was damaged by a car bomb Monday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Israel approves 3 new West Bank settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Tuesday approved the establishment of three new Jewish settlements in the Arab West Bank, Israeli state radio said.

The announcement came a day after the government dedicated a new Jewish township near the West Bank's largest Palestinian city, Nablus, as part of Israeli independence day celebrations.

Government officials have said they hope their settlement drive will increase four-fold the Jewish population of the West Bank, where 22,500 Jews have settled in an area inhabited by 800,000 Palestinians.

The government plans to build 12 new settlements in 1983 in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights—all territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, the radio said.

The ministerial committee on settlement approved two religious settlements, Bruchim and Dirqala, and a third project, Oranit, to be built by private contractors, the report said.

Meanwhile, authorities opened Palestinian schools closed for 20 days after a mystery illness swept the West Bank last month, military sources said.

Israeli officials have dismissed as "hysteria" the mystery epidemic which led to the hospitalisation of 800 people—most of them Palestinian schoolgirls—complaining of dizziness and nausea.

But in response to questions, he said, "The fundamental basis for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict is U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 upon which the Camp David framework and the president's initiative are firmly founded, and this has application to the Golan as well."

Mr. Romberg said a weekend notification to Israel that it could buy U.S.-designed components for its new Lavie fighter plane was made after Israel indicated it urgently needed approval to avoid disruption of the fighter programme.

The action was taken even though Mr. Reagan has said that delivery to Israel of 75 U.S.-built F-16 fighter bombers would be held up until Israeli forces are withdrawn from Lebanon.

"We wanted to be as forthcoming as possible in view of the long-term commitment to Israeli security," Mr. Romberg told reporters.

He said the decision was based on broader concerns than the immediate situation in Lebanon and that cooperation on military assistance was an important part of the U.S.-Israeli relationship.

Washington (R) — The United States has told Syria a Middle East peace settlement should include Israeli withdrawals from the Golan Heights as well as the occupied West Bank and Gaza, a State Department spokesman said in a message to President Hafez Al Assad on his country's national day.

President Reagan was reported to have assured Syria the United States would work for a settlement that included the exchange of territory for peace in the Golan Heights as well as in the West Bank and Gaza.

Jordan's decision not to enter peace negotiations with Israel was applauded by Damascus, which opposed the negotiations partly because they did not include talks

on the strategic Golan Heights. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg declined to comment on the content of President Reagan's message which was reported over the weekend by SANA, the official Syrian news agency.

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## Lebanon talks resume in Netanya

TEL AVIV (R) — Senior U.S. officials Tuesday attended negotiations on an Israeli military withdrawal from Lebanon, showing American commitment to pursue Middle East peace efforts despite the bombing of the American embassy in Beirut.

"The explosion just makes us all the more determined to press on," U.S. envoy Morris Draper said when the talks resumed in a seaside hotel in Netanya, north of Tel Aviv.

As the negotiations started, an anonymous caller warned of a bomb in the American embassy in Tel Aviv.

Staff were evacuated and waited on the pavement outside for 30 minutes while security men searched the beachfront building. Nothing suspicious was found.

Philip Habib, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, did not attend the Netanya session. American officials said he remained in Beirut following Monday's embassy explosion.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent a message of condolence to Mr. Reagan expressing "deep shock at the terrible outrage which took the lives of so many of the American embassy in Beirut."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir denounced the Beirut bombing as regrettable and shocking, but he added: "In Lebanon nothing is surprising."

"All those elements interested in removing terror and promoting peace and stability in Lebanon must cooperate," he said.

A spokesman for the Israeli delegation in Netanya quoted chief negotiator David Kimche as saying Israel was "gratified by President Reagan's reaffirmation of America's wish to continue the peace process and bring about an agreement between Lebanon and Israel."

Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation, said his government was determined to continue.

"The bombing should bring about a speedy agreement in our talks," he was quoted as saying.

Israeli spokesman Avi Pazner said delegates discussed military and political issues during Tuesday morning's session. The role of Israeli-backed Lebanese militia chief Saad Haddad, the major obstacle to an agreement, was not discussed.

## King receives message from Sultan Qaboos

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a message from Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman. The message was delivered to the King by Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Al Alawi Abdullah, who arrived in Amman earlier Tuesday.

The message deals with the results of the talks Sultan Qaboos had with British and American officials during his recently concluded visits to London and Washington, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

It deals with the "overall current Arab and international developments related to the peaceful endeavours aimed at achieving a

just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East," Petra said.

The King's meeting with Mr. Abdullah was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and the Omani ambassador in Amman.

Mr. Abdullah told Petra upon his arrival in Amman earlier in the day that "Jordanian-Omani coordination, which is being sponsored by the two monarchs, is a must dictated by the difficult circumstances which the Arab Nation is passing through and the developments which the area is witnessing."

## Jordan reaffirms support of Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday reaffirmed its consistent support for Lebanon's efforts to secure an end to the Israeli occupation of that country and to overcome the "difficulties posed by the current painful events," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported.

During a meeting with the visiting Lebanese defence minister, Issam Khouri, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, said that His Majesty King Hussein has been working on all Arab and international levels and "exerting his efforts with the American administration to create the right circumstances which could restore Lebanon's independence, unity and sovereignty over all its ter-

ritory and to regain its positive role in the Arab World," Petra said.

Mr. Qasem said Jordan stands "with all its power behind Lebanon in its efforts to confront Israel's attempts to impose its conditions and to reap the fruits of its Lebanon invasion."

"Jordan has spared no opportunity to urge influential countries to shoulder their responsibilities and prove their credibility by forcing Israel to abide by the will of the international community and to end its continuous aggression and intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs," Petra quoted Mr. Qasem as saying.

## PLO wreath at Warsaw ghetto provokes protest by Israelis

WARSAW (R) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative laid a wreath at the monument to victims of the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw Tuesday, angering Israelis attending celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the ghetto uprising.

Fuad Yaseen, head of the accredited mission of the PLO in Warsaw, said after joining other diplomats laying wreaths: "The Jewish people were victims of Nazism and Palestinians are victims of the new Nazis — Zionists and Israel."

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, a senior member of the Israeli delegation, said the PLO's participation was a betrayal of assurances given by the Polish authorities that they would not be involved in the ceremonies, which mark the 1943 ghetto uprising.

A member of the Israeli Knesset (parliament), Menachem Hacohen, said he would boycott Tuesday's gala of music and speeches, one of the centrepieces of two weeks of celebrations.

Mr. Lahat said he would be protesting to the Polish authorities over the PLO participation.

## OPEC to seek Soviet help to stabilise world market

LONDON (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) hopes to bring the Soviet Union into talks on stabilising the world oil market, Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said Tuesday.

"We need to talk to the Soviets in the near future," Mr. Calderon said, as he outlined OPEC plans for strengthening relations with non-OPEC oil producers.

The Venezuelan minister was interviewed after Monday's one-day session of the exporter group's market monitoring committee which reported that all 13 members were abiding by a pricing and output accord reached in London last month.

"We need to strengthen our relations with non-OPEC producers—not only with the British and Mexicans—we need also

to strengthen our relations with Norway, the Soviet Union and China," Mr. Calderon said.

OPEC last month agreed to peg total output to 17.5 million barrels a day and to cut its benchmark price to \$29 a barrel from \$34.

OPEC has seen its sales plummet 50 per cent to a current level of around 15 million barrels a day as a result of a persistent oil glut, exacerbated by increased sales from new, non-OPEC producers such as Britain and Mexico.

The Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, has added to OPEC's problems by cutting prices for the one million-plus barrels a day it sells on the Western spot market.

Mr. Calderon acknowledged Tuesday that OPEC has no formal arrangement with Britain, the main North Sea producer,

## U.S. expels 2 Cuban diplomats

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Two members of Cuba's United Nations delegation have been ordered to leave the United States after being caught spying, a U.S. spokesman said Tuesday.

They were identified as Rolando Salup-Canto, a third secretary, and Joaquin Rodobaldo Penton-Cejas, an attaché.

Failing an appeal against the expulsion order by the Cuban mission, they will have 48 hours to leave the country, according to the deputy permanent U.S. ambassador, Charles Lichenstein.

The pair were detected engaging in "hostile intelligence activities" in the New York area within the past four to six weeks, he said.

Mr. Lichenstein was unable to give further details of the alleged

spying activities.

The removal of the two men was requested in a letter Monday to Cuba's U.N. ambassador, Raul Roa-Kouri.

The U.S. official said it was usual practice to allow a 24-hour grace period for a mission to contest an expulsion order, in which case there would be a further check with the federal law enforcement agency involved.

Unlike Soviet diplomats, who are normally confined to a radius of 40 kilometres of New York City, there is no such restriction on Cuban diplomats.

The United States is represented in Havana by an interests section — a diplomatic mission below the status of an embassy — while Cuba has similar representation in Washington.

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## FEATURES

# Scotland's monster mystery may be solved

By Janet Bush  
Reuter

LONDON — A series of intense red lines streaked across a black screen could turn out to be the long-awaited proof of whether the legendary prehistoric monster said to inhabit Scotland's Loch Ness exists.

In one month last autumn, an exploration team led by British naturalist Adrian Shine recorded over 40 strong red and orange sonar signals of an object moving swiftly deep in the 1,000-foot (300 metre) loch, below levels normally inhabited by fish.

"They (the signals) have all the characteristics of animals. If there were large animals this is how we would expect to see them... The repeatability of the signals sug-

gests that it should be possible to discover what they are," Shine told Reuters.

This summer, Shine will lead another expedition using cameras triggered by a strong sonar signal in an attempt to clinch a decisive photograph of the serpentine, hump-backed monster, known affectionately as "Nessie."

Despite claims of 1,000 sightings this century, only a handful of blurred photographs have been produced which could show anything from light playing on water to dead logs.

For years, scientific expeditions have unsuccessfully combed the immense loch, still partially unexplored, with catamarans, small submarines with glaring arc lights and even trained dolphins fitted with underwater cameras.

In 1976, one team tried luring the monster, to the surface using

seductive music.

"A shoal of roach were attracted by some frequencies in Beethoven's fifth symphony, whereas Elvis Presley left them cold," said Bryan King, another monster enthusiast. He hopes the creature in Loch Ness may find another piece of music more alluring.

Shine believes the best way of solving the mystery which has lured monster fans to the lake is meticulous scientific approach.

He told Reuters: "If we find these signals are not animate objects, we will have to conclude that there are no Loch Ness monsters."

"I am heartily sick of the Loch Ness monster legend. I just want an answer to a scientific question and then move onto something more interesting like deep sea biology," he added.

Two other members of Shine's team, cousins Peter Roberts and

Arthur Vanson, are more typical of Nessie lovers.

"They eagerly hoard days off from their jobs as recording studio manager and sign writer to return to their long-time fixation in the Scottish Highlands, far from their homes in southern England."

"I suppose if we did find the Loch Ness 'monster', it would be a bit of an anti-climax," Robert said. The failure of scientists to produce indisputable evidence of the monster's existence has fuelled wild rumours and fantastic theories, splashed across the world's newspapers.

In 1973, researcher Frederick Holiday claimed the monster would never be photographed because it was a ghost which emerged from time to time from a parallel universe.

Two years later, a grandmother

who saw Nessie in her tea leaves triggered off a nation-wide betting spree, shortening the odds against Nessie's existence from 100-1 to 6-1 within a day.

One worried bookmaker pleaded: "Nessie, please stay out of sight or I'll be up for a quarter a million pounds in payouts."

In 1972, a zoo employee fooled the world by shaving the whiskers of an elephant seal, padding its cheeks full of stones and dumping it in the lake. Another time, prehistoric footprints on the lochside were found to have been made by a boater with a stuffed hippopotamus foot.

Tony Harmsworth, curator of the Loch Ness monster exhibition in Drumnadrochit, who lives on the lochside, said he was drawn there by the strange seriousness of

eyewitnesses who talk about Nessie with a tinge of fear.

One crofter told Harmsworth he was out on a night fishing trip when the monster surfaced about 10 yards (metres) away from his tiny boat and almost threw him into the water. He now says he is too frightened to go out on the loch.

Harmsworth told Reuters he had never had a positive sighting but remained convinced of Nessie's existence.

"It is amazing that people will readily accept the wonders of the laser, the theory of black holes in space and the technological miracles of today," he said. "But when it comes to the Loch Ness monster, they somehow need to see for themselves."

## Mexico fights to curb narcotics smuggling

By Ellen Hampton  
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Marijuana, heroin and dollars are key players in the illegal trade between one of the world's largest suppliers, Mexico, and the world's largest narcotics market, the United States.

Profit and proximity push the flow across the 2,597-kilometre (1,933 mile) border between the two countries. Narcotics go by private plane, cargo ship and cars equipped with false panelling. The demand is high and the supply ready.

But the prosecution does not rest. In 1976, Mexico began "operation condor," a sophisticated programme of narcotics control that joins Mexico's federal, state and local authorities. They are assisted by U.S. agents.

The programme has been expanded with Operation Puma and Operation Ganador covering the entire country, and the government last year pumped millions of pesos and thousands of agents into the anti-narcotics campaign.

On a visit here last week, U.S. Attorney General William French Smith held up the Mexican programme as a model to the world.

"Trafficking in illegal drugs is an international problem that requires an international response," Smith said.

"The efforts of the government of Mexico to eradicate the cultivation and sale of illicit drugs stand as an excellent example to all the countries of the world that are working to combat this evil."

Since Operation Condor began, Mexican authorities have confiscated two million kilograms

of marijuana, destroyed 190,644 poppy plantations, closed 112 opium-manufacturing laboratories and arrested 26,246 people, according to the Mexican attorney general's office.

Almost daily, a fleet of helicopters spreads over 13 narcotics zones in search of marijuana and poppy fields. Agents spray fields with poison, even the controversial paraquat, to kill the plants.

Mexico's market for marijuana, even for the powerful type called Acapulco Gold, slowed somewhat in the United States after warnings circulated that paraquat-contaminated marijuana was being harvested anyway.

Mexico's market for heroin flourishes. In the mid-1970s Mexico became the United States' major heroin supplier. Mexican poppies are harvested, processed into an opium paste and shipped to the United States, where the paste is refined into brownish-coloured heroin.

At the top, narcotics is a billion-dollar business. But the bottom can mean big money too, an enticing prospect to farmers barely subsisting in a crippled economy.

Mexico passed a law in 1978 to allow a lesser penalty, two to eight years in prison, for a farmer who grows marijuana or poppies out of economic desperation or ignorance.

"Those who knowingly cultivate narcotics for profit face seven to 15 years in prison," a spokesman for the attorney general's office said.

"The best incentive for not planting this kind of plant is guaranteed prices for corn, beans and other crops," the spokesman said.

## Indian tea consumption rise hits exports

By Ajoy Sen  
Reuter

CALCUTTA — More and more Indians are drinking tea and producers are worried that the country soon might not have enough left over to export.

The strong domestic market is the trade's saviour when world prices are depressed, tea company officials say. But unless production increases, tea that should be exported will be drunk in India.

Home consumption is rising at six per cent a year, and India's population of around 700 million is growing by about 13 million annually.

Cheap sugar and urban influence were helping to spread the tea habit among millions of villagers more accustomed to milk and "lassi" (buttermilk). Mumtaz Ahmed of a Calcutta-based tea company said.

A government plan to double domestic production to one billion kilograms (2.2 billion pounds) by the end of the century appeared a challenging task, tea traders said.

The Indian tea industry, the world's largest, was being rocked by large financial losses leaving it with little cash or incentive to improve production, they added.

Production fell to 555 million

kilogrammes (1,220 million pounds) during the 1982/83 financial year that ended on March 31 from last year's 561 million kilogrammes (1,237 million pounds), according to trade estimated figures.

Consumption during the same period rose by over 12 million kilogrammes (26 million pounds) to 370 million kilogrammes (815 million pounds).

Rising wages, high costs and low productivity had helped to make Indian tea less competitive on the world market, Trolleyka Boronah, director-general of the Indian Tea Association, said.

Tea trader Narendra Kumar said that at an average domestic

auction price of 16 rupees (\$1.70) per kilogramme, a trader's margin was only about two rupees (about 20 cents) per kilogramme.

"The tea industry is the most heavily taxed in India and official financial help for its development is inadequate," he said.

But government officials said the Reserve Bank of India had approved commercial banking credits for the industry's working capital and development requirements this year.

The industry has urged the government to allow it to use its pre-tax profits to set up a development fund. It also wants the government to relax restrictions on holdings of

agricultural land. "We do not have any more land to expand the tea gardens. The surplus land above the limits has been taken away by the government," Ahmed said.

He said the government should help boost tea exports which have remained static at around 200 million kilogramme (440 million pounds) a year for some years.

Indian tea now accounts for almost 30 per cent of the world supply but Boronah said the country was losing its traditional markets in Western Europe and the United States to inferior but cheaper tea.

India is meanwhile trying to persuade Sri Lanka and Kenya,

both major producing countries, to agree to an international tea pact.

Boronah said the proposed agreement, which is likely to be discussed at a meeting called by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva in October, would try to stabilise tea prices on the international market through export quotas and buffer stocks.

There has not been an effective tea agreement since 1934.

He said signing of a new pact had been delayed because Kenya and some other producing countries opposed restrictions on their exports.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## HOME NEWS

## Abu Odeh outlines danger of Mideast settlement failure

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh has stated that the dangers posed to the region result from a failure to reach a "just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis."

Mr. Abu Odeh, who received former British Prime Minister James Callaghan at his office Tuesday, explained the recent developments in the Middle East situation and the Palestinian issue in particular. The information minister said as long as Israel continues its systematic policy of constructing settlements in the occupied Arab land and of trying to Judaize these territories which has involved the expulsion of the lawful Arab inhabitants, the area will continue to be unstable.

"Failure to find a just settlement, which should involve the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, will threaten peace and security in the

area and in the whole world," Mr. Abu Odeh said.

Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, Mr. Abu Odeh said that the Israeli forces should immediately withdraw from Lebanon, and that the Lebanese government should exercise sovereignty over all its soil. "This would contribute to the efforts being made to establish comprehensive peace in the area," the information minister said.

Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem also saw Mr. Callaghan in his office Monday. Mr. Qasem briefed Mr. Callaghan on the situation in the area, with particular reference to Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories; its invasion of Lebanon; its plans to Judaize these territories; the continued construction of settlements; and its attempts to force out the Arab inhabitants from their homeland.



Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan (center) Tuesday meets Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker

(left) with British Ambassador Alan Urwick in attendance (Petra photo)

Mr. Qasem said the Arabs seek peace based on justice, the regaining of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the security of all sides involved in the dispute. He said Israel has rejected all international efforts aimed at establishing peace which is an end desired by all other peoples in the area.

Mr. Qasem called on Mr. Callaghan to use his political influence and weight to convey the

facts of the situation to the British public. He also urged the former prime minister to make such views known in the EEC in order to put pressure on Israel to abide by the will of the international community and to observe international conventions.

Mr. Callaghan also visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), where he was received by RSS Director-General Albert Butros who explained the society's ob-

jectives, programmes and efforts to serve the various sectors of the Jordanian economy. The British guest also saw a documentary film on the RSS and visited some of its departments and sections.

Later in the day, Mr. Callaghan had an interview with Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. British Ambassador Mr. Alan Urwick also attended the meeting.

## Air conference dominated by deregulation debate

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The controversial issue of deregulation, leading to cut-price fares and free competition between airlines on the same routes, sparked off some lively discussion on the first day of the conference "Regionalism in international air transportation: cooperation and competition", which opened Tuesday at the Amman Chamber of Commerce in Shm-eisani.

The three-day conference is sponsored by Alia (the Royal Jordanian Airline) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). In his keynote address, Chairman and President of Alia Mr. Ali Ghandour said: "While cooperation among nations has been readily forthcoming in other fields of economic activity, there has always been reticence on the part of the airlines to come forward together because of what I may term a built-in constraint—the glamour individual nations attach to their flag carriers. But if the present deteriorating trends were to continue, there will be little glamour to defend and fewer airlines to sustain."

"The key to Jordan's success in the sphere of air transport has been—and continues to be—its reliance on cooperation both at the regional and international levels."

Mr. Ghandour, who launched the regional companies Arab Wings and Arab Air Cargo, is a keen advocate of regional cooperation among airlines.

"Cooperation means operating more effectively and profitably," he told the Jordan Times. "For instance, airlines can cut costs by centralising and sharing maintenance facilities; by having one regional centre for Tri-Star maintenance, and so on." Mr. Ghandour said this kind of cooperation was not irreconcilable with free market competition. But the theme of competition was prominent at the beginning of

the conference. A talk by leading air transport consultant Mr. Stephen Wheatcroft, former Economic Development Director of British Airways, deplored the move towards deregulation. Over the last few years, the removal of regulatory controls within the USA and on Transatlantic routes, has led to fare price wars and a crop of new low-cost operators, not all of them successful.

Regional air services in the Middle East, said Mr. Wheatcroft, have been less affected by pressure to deregulate than intercontinental operations, but these pressures are nonetheless building up.

Mr. Ali Ghandour told the Jordan Times that free market competition would serve no purpose in the Middle East, where travel was limited more by visa regulations than by cost of air fares. But, he said, he was in favour of deregulation where the market was dynamic or where competition might turn a stagnant market into a dynamic one.

Alia Finance Director Mr. Fahd Al Fanek added that Jordan's national airline was economically successful and had nothing to fear from open competition.

## Former premier calls for Jordan, PLO agreement

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

matter of prime importance."

## Start talking

As to future talks about the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Mr. Callaghan urged the parties concerned to start talking immediately, because "Israel is now introducing new settlements into the area, hence there will be very little left to argue about."

Asked about the purpose of his visit to Jordan, Mr. Callaghan said that it was purely a private visit which came about as a result of an invitation from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan whom "I've known for many years and whom I admire very much for his work in Jordan."

## Tremendous impetus

Mr. Callaghan, who earlier visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), said that Crown Prince Hassan "has given tremendous

impetus to its works."

He pointed out that the works of the RSS are extremely important because "they are relating the scientific and technical knowledge that exists among many in Jordan to the needs of industry."

And this is a very welcome development. A country like Jordan can afford to leave basic research to some of the larger western countries," he said.

He then stressed the importance of having a gear-lever which can engage the scientific and technological knowledge with the needs of industry and "that is exactly what the RSS is doing."

## Labour policy

Pointing out the most recent policy of the Labour Party towards the Palestinian issue, Mr. Callaghan said that the party conference last year passed a resolution which was "broadly supportive of the legitimate rights and

aspirations of the Palestinian people."

The Labour Party, at the same time had, Mr. Callaghan added, "a long record of friendship with Israel that arose from the fact that many of the pioneers who went to Israel had originally been members of the British Labour Party in the U.K."

Mr. Callaghan went on to say that, although he is not an official spokesman or leader of the party anymore "the Labour Party has a considerable understanding of the difficulties of these problems" and "I am sure that they want to work within the framework of resolutions 242 and 338."

Mr. Callaghan stressed that the resolutions are now extremely urgent "because of the Israeli occupation of the Lebanon and the extension of the settlements in the West Bank."

After the end of his two-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Callaghan will visit Egypt and Lebanon.

## Callaghan lectures at World Affairs Council

AMMAN (Petra) — Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan has declared that international problems can only be resolved through collective international action.

Lecturing Tuesday evening at the World Affairs Council, Mr. Callaghan said Europe and the United States could play a substantial role in establishing peace in the Middle East area.

He said that among the problems currently facing the world are population growth, pollution and the increasing nationalistic feeling which is characterising almost every country at the expense of collective international action.

## APU chief stops over

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Abdul Rahman Al Bawari arrived in Amman Tuesday from Damascus en route to Baghdad.

During his stopover in Amman, Mr. Bawari met Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh and Secretary-General of the House Yahya Al Drubi.

They discussed aspects of cooperation among the Arab parliaments which form the membership of the APU, and matters related to the APU conference which will be held in Baghdad at the end of May.

## Pakistani defence team briefed on Israeli acts

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh has held Israel primarily responsible for obstructing the efforts to reach peace in the area, because of its expansionist policy based on military superiority.

During a meeting at his office Tuesday with a delegation from the Pakistani National Defence College led by Brig.-Gen. Mohammad Sami, Mr. Abu Odeh said Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands and its annexationist programme makes the area vulnerable to a new wave of instability.

"The United States shoulders a special responsibility in contributing to the efforts being made to give momentum to the process for a comprehensive and just peace in the area," he said.

Mr. Abu Odeh warned that the absence of peace might push the area into a state of polarisation serving the objectives of the superpowers in the area at the expense of Arab interests.

Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb also received at his office Tuesday the Pakistani military delegation. The delegation then heard a briefing on the development and training of the Jordanian armed forces.

## Daily to New York



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## The maintenance workshop at Lada Commercial Enterprise -- the agents of Lada and Niva

The enterprise opened its maintenance workshop about a month and a half ago after equipping it with the latest equipment and apparatus for car maintenance and service. It also drew up a special programme for the workshop so that it could render comprehensive service to the owners of the Lada and Niva cars.

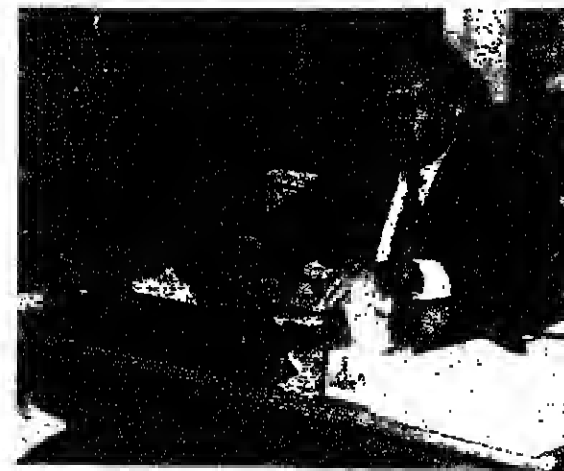
The maintenance workshop of Lada was built on an area of well over 2,000 square metres and was equipped with car maintenance equipment and apparatus. In the workshop, there are several engineers and technicians who specialise in the maintenance of Russian cars, particularly the Lada and the Niva.

The workshop has several sections through which the car usually passes during checkups and maintenance. Most important of these sections are:

1) The mechanical section.  
2) The overall section.  
3) The electrical section.  
4) The body section.

Near the workshop there are special warehouses for selling spare parts for Lada and Niva cars which owners might need to purchase while the car is undergoing maintenance. Thus any car owner can do the maintenance and service for his

## cars in Jordan -- is one of the most modern maintenance workshops in the country.



Azmi Mihyar--the general manager

car and buy the necessary spare parts simultaneously and quickly.

This system has made car maintenance at the Lada workshop much simpler than in any other place. Furthermore, the management has provided special rest areas for car owners. The management also supervises the maintenance of all cars from the moment they are brought to the workshop until the job is finished and the car is returned to its owner.

The maintenance section at Lada began its operations

when it was first contacted by Lada and Niva car owners. It provides excellent services based on efficient management taking into consideration the time of the customers and the workshop. Meanwhile, it seeks to improve its performance by increasing the number of cars it can handle so as to provide them with a full service, particularly now that there has been a noticeable increase in the number of people buying the Lada and Niva cars.

For further information on the nature and progress of work inside the mai-

ntenance workshop and its modern management, we held this interview with Lada General Manager Mr. Azmi Mihyar, who spoke about Lada's future plans, particularly since there are now thousands of Lada cars in Jordan and more being imported from abroad.

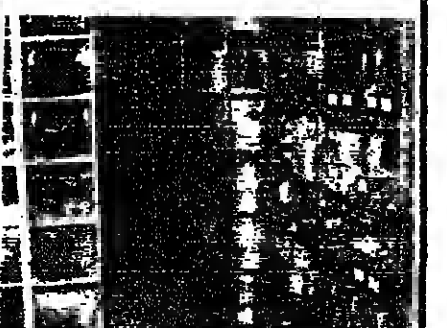
Mr. Mihyar said it had become necessary to establish a modern centre for providing excellent service and quick maintenance to the owners of these cars. He said as agents of the Lada and Niva cars in Jordan, we have to make sure that the performance of the cars is excellent and practical. We have taken into consideration the large number of Lada and Niva cars being sold in Jordan. Therefore, we made our plans to develop the maintenance work at the workshop, which Mr. Mihyar added was opened on time a little over a month ago. It is located on the Ayn Al Ghazal - Sports City road. We acted quickly to have specialised technicians and engineers join the workshop to supervise service and maintenance for the cars. We have established a special maintenance centre equipped with sophisticated equipment and efficient management for quick maintenance and service of the Lada and Niva cars in Jordan.



Spare parts section



The garage--an engine being removed



Spare part warehouses



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## Who gives the bombers cause?

MR. RONALD Reagan, the President of the United States, is correct when he says the bomb attack on the United States embassy in Beirut is a vicious and criminal act. We agree fully, and share his sense of shock at this destructive act, which, as usual, has mostly taken the lives of innocent civilians.

We are also delighted to learn that Mr. Reagan will not allow the attack on the American embassy in Beirut to derail his attempts to nudge all parties to the negotiating table to work out a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We find it a good thing that Mr. Reagan has made this association between American policy in the Middle East and this massive attack against American interests and citizens in Beirut. For only by following through on such a line of thought can Mr. Reagan start to understand the difficult position in which his country finds itself. It is, in a strange sense, almost irrelevant who bombed the American embassy. Any of several groups could have done so. The identity of the bombers is not, in itself, what should concern Mr. Reagan and Americans.

The more important fact is the manner in which the United States is perceived in the Middle East, particularly in the Arab World. For 25 years, the United States has been the life sustaining force, in military, economic and political terms, that has allowed Israel to wage war and, in some cases, a kind of genocide against Arab people, particularly against Palestinians and Lebanese. The degree of Israeli aggression against the Arabs has risen swiftly in the past five years, and the corresponding degree of anti-Americanism in the Arab World has risen equally fast. In most parts of the Arab World, America has been recently associated with Israel as our common enemy.

It has been inevitable — only a matter of time — that this powerful anti-American sentiment would translate itself, sooner or later, into specific acts of violence against American targets and interests in this region. It does not require a miracle ball to see and digest this fact. Only blind men could ignore it, and at their own peril if they happened to be American.

The bombing of the American embassy in Beirut reminds us that in a stalemated situation in the area, the enormous reserves of anti-Americanism will work themselves to the surface and manifest themselves in violent, horrible incidents such as we have witnessed again this week. It is not enough simply to condemn the bombers as vicious terrorists, because the legacy of viciousness in the Middle East can be traced back, directly or indirectly, to the doors of several different parties, including the Americans. The aim of honest people today should be to try and understand why the American embassy was attacked, and to deal with the root cause of anti-Americanism instead of evading the issue by only criticising the violent tendencies of anonymous bombers. Whoever they are, they will bomb again, if they still have the same reasons for bombing in the first place.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Only Israel will prosper

THE explosion at the American embassy in Beirut Monday, which claimed dozens of victims, was a disgusting act and should be condemned. Nevertheless, those who perpetrated the incident wanted to prove that the Lebanese government is incapable of keeping law and order, even inside the capital itself. They also wanted to prove that the multinational force is useless and incapable of keeping Beirut stable. Furthermore, they wanted to show that the U.S.'s role in Lebanon is costly and will inflict only harm on the United States. However, those who carried out the bombing accused an Arab state of doing it which effectively distorts the Arab image in the United States.

Consequently, we conclude that only Israel is the benefactor from the event, because it is the evidence which Israel needs to endorse its own position that the Lebanese government, the multinational force and the U.S. are incompetent when it comes down to securing the country. Needless to say, Israel has always committed the ugliest crimes for the sake of its evil interests, and nothing would deter it from perpetrating this crime against the American embassy in Beirut. Terrorism has always been Israel's unique style, even against its closest friends, as long as it is in its own selfish interest.

#### Al Dustour: Washington must act

IT is no longer a secret that Israel's continuing obstruction of the peace efforts and its aggressive actions in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories are causing fear over the serious consequences of such a policy. This worry is not restricted to the Middle East alone, but includes all the world, because the ramifications will extend outside the area if the achievement of a comprehensive settlement is delayed.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym articulated this apprehension and warned against delay in giving momentum to the peace process. In doing so, he is not only expressing his country's views, but the views of the European countries as well. Although Europe's stand is positive, it lacks action in persuading the United States to act to put an end to Israel's dangerous policies and consequently to pave the way for a speedy implementation of the peace process.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Begin fuels turbulence

U.S. special envoy Philip Habib said in Cairo he did not think that the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations would end soon. In Beirut, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said those who are spreading optimistic news about the outcome of the negotiations are actually trying to cover up rather than to expose Israel's destructive role in the negotiations. Israel has been concentrating on even the smallest details in the negotiations to gain time and to push the other side into giving concessions to avoid a fait accompli.

It seems that Israel is seeking to keep the situation in Lebanon in turbulence to serve its ambitions in the area, because it knows how to use the time element for its own expansion and domination.

# Why Syria's door stays open to the U.S.

The following article was written by Talcut W. Seelye, a U.S. foreign service officer for 32 years and one-time ambassador to Syria. It first appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on April 4.

American relations with Syria, which improved after President Reagan advanced proposals for a Middle East settlement on Sept. 1, 1982, have since deteriorated. These proposals had at first kindled a faint though skeptical Syrian hope that the United States might indeed be about to launch an important new Middle East initiative in which resolution of the Palestine issue and withdrawal of the Israelis from occupied territory would be an integral part.

One of Syria's concerns had been that when the U.S. government talked publicly about Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory, it rarely mentioned the Golan Heights. Clarification by the State Department spokesman that President Reagan's proposals were intended to encompass these Heights helped alleviate this concern — especially in the wake of the strong public U.S. condemnation of the Israeli annexation of the Golan several months earlier.

Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam's relative forthcomingness during his three trips to the U.S. in late 1982 suggested that the Syr-

ians were at least prepared to give the U.S. the benefit of the doubt. Syria welcomed Secretary Shultz's reassurances to Khaddam that the U.S. envisaged Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights in the context of a peace settlement. Another positive American gesture was the secretary's acceptance in principle of Khaddam's invitation for him to visit Syria. Meanwhile, Khaddam assured the secretary that Syrian military forces would withdraw from Lebanon if the Israelis did likewise.

In the last several months, however, U.S.-Syrian relations have cooled. Among the reasons for this are the U.S. failure to get Israel out of Lebanon, the absence of forward movement on the September proposals, the intensification of Syrian news media attacks against the U.S. and the introduction into Syria of Soviet long-range surface-to-air missiles manned by the Soviets. It is the latter, in particular, which has stirred up the U.S. government.

Both Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger have expressed serious concern over the introduction of the SA-5s into Syria. Shultz characterized this development as "sobering and destabilizing," while Weinberger expressed the view that it made Syria an "outpost of the Soviets." Although the original decision to introduce these missiles was apparently

made by Brezhnev, its reaffirmation by Andropov sent a clear message to U.S. authorities. The fact that the missile sites are being manned by Soviets raises disturbing implications regarding a possible Soviet involvement in any future Syrian-Israeli confrontation.

U.S. concern in this regard flows from the current Israeli propensity to embark unilaterally on reckless military operations without regard for broad U.S. interests. The new Israeli Minister of Defense, Moshe Arens, has been quoted as saying that the Israelis may have to take the missiles out in a preemptive attack.

There is also worry that the Soviet SAMs might be used against Israeli aircraft flying outside Syria. For seven years now — ever since Syrian forces entered Lebanon in 1976 — Syria has been humiliated by Israeli supremacy in the skies over Lebanon. Either Syria has chosen to ignore the Israeli aircraft or from time to time to challenge them in order to demonstrate that Syria is a bona fide Arab "confrontation state."

Almost invariably on these latter occasions Syrian aircraft have been shot down ignominiously — by the most advanced American fighter planes provided to Israel for ostensibly defensive purposes only. Israeli use of AWAC-type aircraft flying off the Lebanese

coast has enabled the Israelis to zero in on Syrian aircraft as they take off from Syrian airfields. Now the Syrians have a counterweapon. Will they use it?

It is probably that except under the most exceptional circumstances the Syrians and Soviets will limit the use of the SA-5s to the defence of Syria and the Syrian forces in Lebanon. Thus, unless Israeli aircraft fly over Syria or attack Syrian territory or attack Syrian forces in Lebanon, the SA-5s are likely to be more of a potential than an immediate threat. The missiles are unlikely to be directed at Israeli aircraft flying over Lebanon merely on reconnaissance missions. However, in the event of an Israeli preemptive strike on Syria or on Syrian forces in Lebanon the SA-5s can be expected to be directed at Israeli aircraft anywhere within a 150-mile radius.

One must keep in mind that Syrian President Assad still does not want a full-scale war with Israel because this might mean the end of his regime. He will therefore continue to act in such a way as to avoid such a war. But having been so humiliated militarily by Israel, including losing over 80 planes in the skies over Lebanon last summer, and now being able to count on more effective Soviet support, he seems to be prepared to take more of a risk. In any case, the

final decision regarding use of these missiles will be made by the Soviets, who presumably also want to avoid a war — especially with the U.S.

### A dialogue

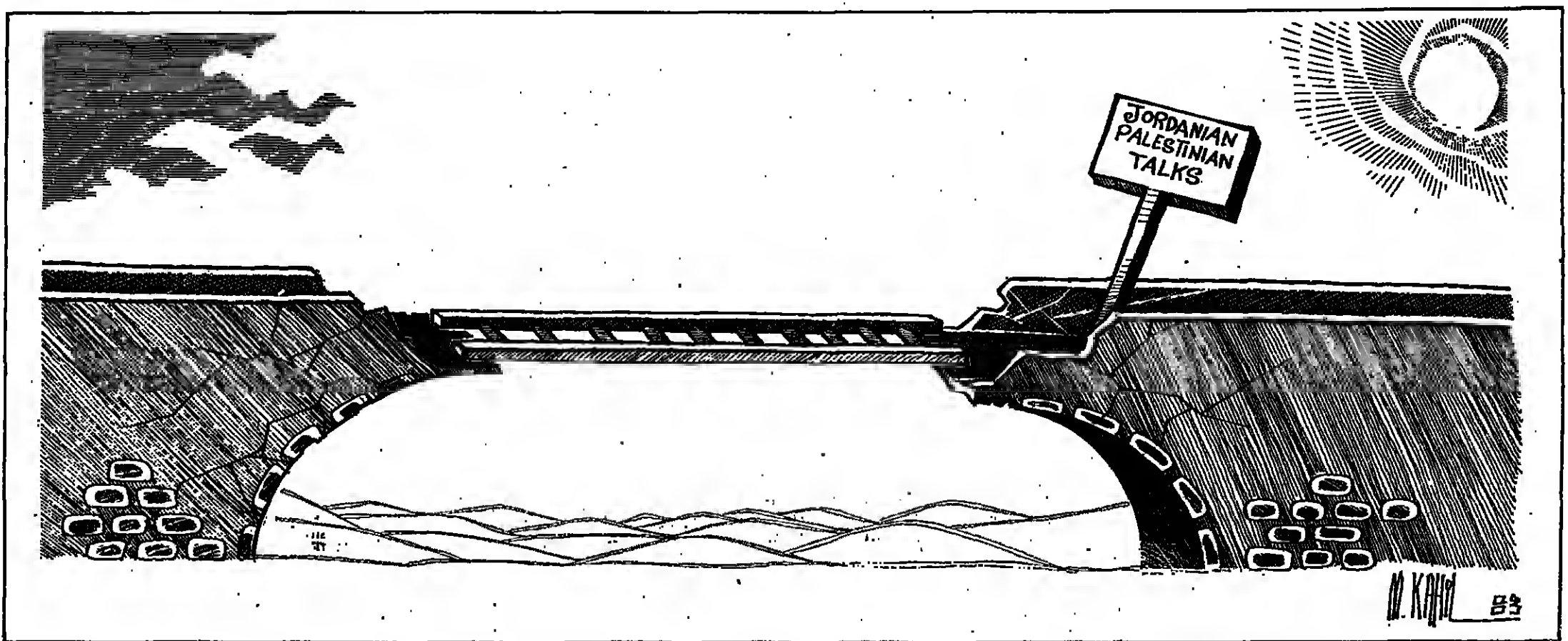
A potential confrontation underscores more than ever the importance of maintaining a U.S.-Syrian dialogue — not to speak of a close U.S.-Soviet and U.S.-Israeli dialogue — in order to clarify intentions and to avoid misunderstandings. In this connection, the U.S. must recognise and capitalise on the fact that the Syrian rhetoric obscures a reality — which many people find difficult to accept — namely, President Assad's underlying readiness to make peace with Israel on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, under the right circumstances. Indeed, President Assad's interest in peace with Israel is an important reason why Syria has kept the door open to the U.S.

Assad knows that only the U.S. can ultimately and potentially deliver Israel with regard to a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement. In addition, Syria recognises that only U.S. influence can conceivably get Israel out of Lebanon. In the past also Syria, as a self-styled "nonaligned" power, has considered that a relationship

with the U.S. offers an alternative to too tight a Soviet embrace. With the recent introduction into Syria of Soviet-controlled missiles, however, Assad has become more dependent on the Soviets — certainly insofar as use of the SA-5s is concerned.

Ironically, a move by Jordan to enter peace negotiations with Israel, which the U.S. government hopes would make it possible to induce Israel into making the necessary concessions, would not be well received by the Assad regime. Because of hostility rooted in a number of factors, Syria has feared that Jordan might go it alone with Israel. And once again Syria would be left out of the peace negotiating process, further isolated and with diminishing prospects of achieving its own prime objective: recovery of the Golan Heights.

Accordingly, should Jordan take the peace plunge it would be important for the U.S. in its dialogue with Syria to stress that Jordan's action is viewed by the U.S. only as the penultimate step in a process toward a comprehensive settlement which is ultimately to involve Syria and an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights. If the U.S. is unconvincing in this regard, Syria can be expected to do its best to sabotage Jordan's efforts — which would erode further the U.S.-Syrian relationship.



## Troubled start for Zimbabwe's fourth year.

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuter

HARARE — Zimbabwe, Africa's youngest nation, begins its fourth year with a rebellion at home, a war along its trade routes to the East, a hostile big neighbour in the south, its worst drought in a century and an economic slump.

Western and non-aligned diplomats believe the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is undergoing its severest test since independence on April 18, 1980 and the country's fate, for peace or further strife, could be determined largely in the year ahead. The outcome will be of considerable importance to Africa and the Third World.

Zimbabwe is a key member of the "front-line" black African states in political confrontation with white-ruled South Africa. It is also the industrial core of the nine-nation Southern African Development Conference (SADC), an important regional economic grouping. It is a

major food exporter to Africa's hungry and it has been held up as an example to the world of a working multi-racial democracy — a source of hope for troubled Africa.

But a shadow has been cast over Zimbabwe by politically-inspired violence in the southwestern province of Matabeleland. This was followed by a government crackdown which has raised accusations of atrocities by troops on a scale, some independent sources say, worse than that experienced during the Rhodesian civil war which preceded independence.

Widespread use of emergency powers inherited from former belatedly white regimes are strongly criticised. Detentions without trial take place regularly. Opponents accuse the government of casting aside human rights in its determination to establish a one-party state, creating conditions for long-term instability and bloodshed.

Prime Minister Mugabe angrily rejects the charges, attributing

them to implacable political foes determined to make out of his Socialist government another African disaster story.

Mugabe, 59, firmly in control at home and emerging as a statesman of stature in Third World politics, lists his main foes as the opposition ZAPU party of his veteran rival Joshua Nkomo, now in self-exile in Britain, discredited former white Rhodesians, South Africa and Western capitalism.

### Violence spreads

Zimbabwe's post-independence honeymoon, launched on an international sigh of relief after years of civil war in the former Rhodesia, lasted 22 months.

In February last year Mugabe fired Nkomo, 65, often called the father of Zimbabwe, from his cabinet of national unity, accusing him of plotting a coup. Old enmities between Mugabe's ZANU-PF party and Nkomo's ZAPU came increasingly to the fore as the whites faded away as a political force.

Violence spread through Matabeleland. Nkomo's power base, as former civil war guerrillas once loyal to Nkomo killed, raped, robbed and attacked costly development projects, proclaiming their hatred of the Mugabe government. Nkomo denied any link with the violence but Mugabe did not believe him.

Mugabe ordered his fifth brigade, specially trained by North Korea to handle internal unrest, into Matabeleland in mid-January to restore order. According to church and other independent sources the troops killed and maimed hundreds, perhaps thousands, of innocent villagers.

Nkomo fled to Britain saying Mugabe wanted to kill him, crush his party, destroy its support and impose a one-party state. Mugabe dismissed him as a frustrated has-been and said he could stay in exile for all he cared.

Sources close to ZANU-PF said it believed former white Rhodesians, South Africa and the West had long favoured Nkomo over Marxist-inclined Mugabe as

leader of Zimbabwe.

Its sense of being surrounded by enemies has been encouraged by the destruction of a quarter of its air force by saboteurs last July and constant attacks on its fuel pipeline and trade routes to the Indian Ocean by rebels in Mozambique.

The Harare government accuses South Africa of a regional campaign of destabilisation aimed at keeping its neighbours economically dependent and sowing black rule does not work. It says South Africa is training Zimbabwean rebels in order to stir up unrest in Matabeleland. Harare fears an outright guerrilla war along the lines of those in Mozambique or Angola. The sources said there was widespread support in the party for violence in Matabeleland to be met with greater violence.

There was a strong rank-and-file feeling that the Ndebele peoples of the province, whose ancestors in the 19th century conquered the majority Shona people who form Mugabe's power base, needed to be shown who was boss

now, these sources said.

Although the government denies any element of tribalism in the conflict, Western diplomats have expressed shock at the strength of old hatreds stirred up by events in Matabeleland.

Expressing satisfaction over reports of harsh military action, one prominent Shona businessman in Harare said: "It is time the Ndebele knew what it is like to suffer in war like we did." It was a common reaction in the capital.

The government made its strategy clear after the troops had gone to work. Addressing subdued peasants in a curfew area in Matabeleland, state security chief Emmerson Mnangagwa said: "If you want peace in a country ruled by blacks it is best you follow the rules of the government so that your days on earth are not tampered with. By the same token if you want your days cut short then oppose the government. If you choose the way of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, peace shall come in your direction and soldiers will turn out to be your children."

## Blacks see Chicago win as start of new era

By David Nagy  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Exultant over the election of Chicago's first black mayor, black American leaders foresee a new era of competition for political power all the way up to the 1984 presidential election.

Congressman Harold Washington's narrow victory over white Republican lawyer Bernard Epton in last Tuesday's poll brought rejoicing in black circles and relief among white Democrats who had feared a Washington defeat would cause blacks to desert the national party in droves.

While the Chicago result spared the Democrats that problem in their battles with President Reagan's Republicans, it also appeared to increase prospects that blacks would put up their own candidate for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

"The Chicago result is a spark that has lit up the nation," Congressman Mickey Leland of Texas, head of the Democratic party's black caucus, said in an interview with Reuters.

"What you're going to see, I think, is not only a black leadership effort in the presidential contest but possible black candidacies for the Senate and more mayoral and governor's candidacies."

Leland and other black leaders are considering entering a black candidate in the Democratic presidential primary elections that begin next February in New Hampshire.

The black group has no hope of winning the nomination. But it might use such a campaign to increase black leverage over party policy decisions, the selection of candidates and the choice of high officials in any Democratic administration.

Congressman Walter Fauntroy, another member of the presidential strategy group, supported Leland's view that the Chicago victory may have made a black candidacy more likely.

"What registered in Chicago is the emergence of a new coalition of the rejected: Blacks, hispanics, low-income whites, minorities of all types," Fauntroy, who represents Washington, D.C., told Reuters.

"The idea of fielding a black presidential candidate on a platform that appeals to that new coalition becomes even more appealing now," he said. Chicago voting trends indicated that Washington took 52 per cent of the vote in a straight fight against Epton by combining nearly total black support with modest backing — about one vote in five — from the white and hispanic communities.

### Affluent liberals

Washington's white support appeared to come mainly from relatively affluent liberals rather than working class groups. The next major test of black ability to mount a winning multiracial coalition will come in next month's Democratic mayoral primary in Philadelphia, where black candidate Wilson Goode appears to have considerable white support against right-wing former Mayor Frank Rizzo.

Fauntroy said the national black leadership group will hold another discussion of a presidential candidacy late this month. Its decision on a campaign for the presidency, not expected before summer, will depend partly on whether white Democratic party leaders agree to support black demands for strong official party stands on various issues.

Whatever the outcome at that

level, political analysts said the Chicago result would galvanise blacks into a powerful force in state, local and congressional politics. "This will make an indelible imprint on the political professionals and national party leaders because it signifies the increasing willingness of strong, credible black candidates to jump into elections all over the country," said Eddie Williams, president of the Joint Centre for Political Studies.

The centre specialises in analysing black political trends. "It will also show the 'pros' that, whenever there is a strong incentive, black Americans will register and vote in extraordinary numbers," Williams said. "Chicago will be a catalyst for black voters and candidates across the country."

Blacks comprise about 12 per cent of the total U.S. population and about 17 million of them are

eligible voters. Of these about 62 per cent are on voting rolls because of intensive registration drives.

They also voted 90 per cent Democratic in last November's congressional and state elections that helped the opposition party make strong gains against the Republicans. But blacks hold only a tiny share of power themselves: 21 of the 435 House members, no U.S. senators and only 337 of thousands of state legislative seats. Their main power base is in cities and towns, where they have about 200 mayors.

This record has led minority race leaders to assert that the Democratic party is taking them for granted — a view that party leaders hope to change by throwing strong financial and political backing to Washington in Chicago.

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## Student Affairs Department will deal with children's personal needs

## Health, nutrition and counselling are new focus of education

By Ailsa Duff

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Development of the quality of education in schools throughout the country is the focal point of our efforts in the 1980's," said Minister of Education Mr. Sa'd Al-Tal, in a recent interview with the Jordan Times.

As a result of this, the ministry has decided to establish a new department which would centre its activities around the child, as a

human being, not simply as a student, said Mr. Al-Tal.

When asked why the ministry had not established a department of this nature before, Mr. Al-Tal explained that the focus of attention in the past three decades had been on other aspects of education, mainly the teachers and the curriculum.

The ministry had as one of its goals the improvement of the professional and academic calibre of the teachers. In order to achieve this, the ministry had provided the

teachers with the opportunity to attend workshops and in-service training courses. To supplement this programme scholarships were also awarded to many teachers.

The second major matter of importance was the curriculum, Mr. Al-Tal said. First here came planning and establishing the subjects to be taught in schools, the levels at which they were to be taught and the material to be covered within each subject. Secondly, the ministry made provision for the supply and distribution of text books to educational institutions in Jordan.

## Personal factors

However, said the minister, after paying visits to numerous schools, he and his colleagues became aware of the personal conditions of the children attending. The state of children's health, mentally and physically, as well as their clothes and quality of diet, played a part in the process of learning, said Mr. Al-Tal. All these factors can promote or impede a child's capacity to learn.

The new department, which came into existence last January, is called the Student Affairs Department and it is headed by Mr. Walid Al-Morahy. The department is divided into three sections, explained Mr. Al-Morahy — health, nutrition and social and psychological work.

The School Health Section is attached to the Ministry of Health at present and is receiving assistance and co-operation from them in implementing the programme. One of the duties of the School Health Section is to carry out full medical check-ups on all children attending public schools, with each child having his/her own personal medical file. Complete medical treatment will be administered to any child who has a disorder or illness of some kind.

Children whose treatment falls outside the scope of the health division will be referred to more appropriate specialists.

In addition the School Health Section will provide equipment to

all children who have a physical handicap and who do not already possess the necessary aids, like wheelchairs, glasses, or crutches. So far this division has a total of 15 medical teams and 12 dental teams. Each team comprises one doctor or dentist and one to two nurses. They will be mobile teams travelling around the schools in specially equipped vans.

## Food supplement

The second division is the School Nutrition Section. Here, the task is mainly one of expansion. A project launched in 1972 by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the World Food Programme provided for 70,000 students to receive a daily food supplement, said Mr. Zeid Masmar, head of the new nutrition section.

The present goal is to expand this quota to 138,000 students, he explained. The food supplement is carefully supervised to ensure that there is a healthy balance of proteins and carbohydrates. Schools in the Tafilah, Kerak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Ajloun, Jerash and Aqaba areas will be covered by this project.

The third division of the new department is the School Social and Psychological Section. This division has been operating since as early as 1969 and today it has a total of 175 professional guidance counsellors. The majority of these counsellors are located in Amman and the remainder are working in smaller towns such as Irbid. Their main concerns are educational

and vocational counselling, and they attempt to direct students in to careers that are presently in need of skilled personnel, in order to prevent them training for jobs that already have a glut of employable people.

The counsellors may also make home visits and attempt to establish a rapport with the parents of the child concerned, if they feel it could assist them in their work.

The head of the School Social and Psychological Section, Dr. Haifa Abu Ghazaleh, told the Jordan Times that a seminar was recently held to train guidance counsellors. At least 60 participants attended, and from this group the future counsellors will be recruited.

## Co-operation

The Student Affairs Department is financed by the Ministry of Education, said Mr. Al-Tal. However, assistance and co-operation is being given by the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, UNESCO, UNICEF, and U.S.-AID. The Ministry is also seeking help from the National Planning Council to contact foreign agencies that could assist in some way.

A pilot project is presently underway in Salt and the results of this will be analysed to judge the suitability of the department's present programme.

"Public awareness and support are two important factors in this project," said Mr. Al-Tal, "and we will be looking to the people to contribute what they can to ensure the success of our project."



The School Health Section carries out full medical checkups and each child has his/her own personal file

## GUEST COMMENTARY

## Too much pressure

By Dr. Sue Dahdah

I have noticed that most children do not enjoy their childhood as much as they should. They have too much pressure placed on them by schools that are too overcrowded and by teachers who are too overburdened to do their jobs properly. Lessons are presented in school, but because of the large numbers of children in each class, the learning must be accomplished at home. Children are expected to spend their days competing and working hard at school and to spend their afternoons and evenings doing homework. Schools pressure the children in other ways which also decrease the pleasures of being young. They enforce strict regimentation so that children feel afraid and intimidated.

Unfortunately, parents contribute to this sad state of affairs and even encourage it. It has been an accepted fact for too long that children are not supposed to be happy. They are supposed to have nervous stomach aches, nightmares, and bite their fingernails. They are supposed to have hours of homework so that parents can shout at them, hire tutors, or even do the homework for them.

We have a topsy-turvy situation in effect here. We want demands made on our children: we want strict, unrelenting discipline for them; and we want high-powered schools, but we don't have the same expectations for ourselves. Schools have been high-pressure for years, but the real adult world is not so demanding. If it were, why is pre-emptiveness not a virtue? Why do so many people have an "inshallah hukra" attitude? Why are so many tasks prepared carelessly? Why don't more people take their professions more seriously?

So we have a double standard -- we have expectations for our children to be extremely neat, responsible, and disciplined, but we adults can be late, careless, and irresponsible. Our children must be quiet, walk around in tip-toe, and sit at their desks all day working, but we can be noisy, boisterous, and undependable.

I think we should put things in the proper perspective. We should teach our children where they should be taught -- in school. We should give them some freedom of movement and expression. We should allow them to be noisy and untidy sometimes. We should give them time to exercise their bodies as well as their minds. We should increase their responsibilities gradually. And above all, we should allow our children to be children when they're young so they will be ready to perform their duties conscientiously when they are adults.

The author is director of the Abdul Hamid Shufat School, Amman.



Mobile health teams travel round the schools in specially-equipped vans

## Keyboard tots use computers before they can read

By Louise Kehoe

CALIFORNIA — Who's afraid of computers? Certainly not the growing number of "computer toddlers" who are becoming a major factor in the \$3 billion market for home computers. Perched on top of a pile of cushions to reach the keyboard, these preschool children become masters of the machines that thwart their elders. They are becoming "computer literate" before they can read, and sometimes before the word "computer" is a part of their vocabulary.

These are not especially gifted youngsters, just ordinary two to five year olds who in increasing numbers are being given the opportunity to learn from and have fun with computers.

As a group, these children represent a major new commercial opportunity for computer and software vendors. The explosion in home computer sales, combined with the current "mini baby boom" spells out a huge potential market for computer "learning games" designed to appeal to pre-school children and their parents.

The trend toward younger computer users is already established. According to U.S. market researchers, more than half of

the home computer users in the country are under 34 inches tall (and presumably under 14 years old). Though the researchers have not yet analysed the use of computers by those who are under 40 inches in height, the recent proliferation of new pre-school software products indicates a high growth market.

Future computing Inc., a market research company, forecasts that the U.S. market for personal computer educational software (not including the cost of the computer itself) will grow to \$1 billion by 1987. More than 70 per cent of that market will be in programmes designed for use at home rather than at school, they forecast. A high proportion of those home users will be in the "toddler" age group.

Children's software has, until very recently, been a cottage industry created by innovative educators and creative parents. Suddenly, that seems to be changing. Leading the trend are companies such as the Learning Company of Portola Valley, California.

Founded by an ex-teacher, the company has focussed on producing programmes that teach concepts and logic rather than reading and arithmetic.

With the recent appointment of a new president and marketing

director, the Learning Company is now aiming to transform itself into a more commercially minded organisation building on its established reputation.

## Reward

The Learning Company games make use of beautiful graphics and simple melodies played by the computer to keep the child's attention. A rule established by the company's products is that the "right" answer to a problem presented to the child produces a "reward" in terms of graphics or sound. The "wrong" answer does nothing.

This corrected a major problem with earlier education programmes that produced an exciting buzz when the child gave the wrong answer.

One of the most popular beginner's programmes is the Learning Company's "Juggles Rainbow" which teaches the ideas of above and below, left and right.

To overcome the obvious problems of giving instructions to pre-readers, the Learning Tree Company of Long Island, New York, has introduced a "natural voice" addition to the computer in the form of a tape recorded set of instructions that are controlled by the computer programme.

Experimenting with children in nursery schools, the company has developed 57 programmes for the Commodore. Yet, three-to-five-year olds can use on their own.

Learning to programme a computer to perform simple tasks can start very early with a game called "face maker" published by Spinaker. The programme allows a four year old to design a face by selecting weird looking facial features — hair, eyes, nose, mouth and ears. With just a few moments of instruction, the child can learn to use the programme, and in the process pick up how to use menu-driven programmes.

The next step is to "programme" the face to go through a series of gyrations such as winking, crying and sticking out its tongue — guaranteed to delight an under-five.

For the child that is learning to read, the Learning Company offers "Magic Spelling," a game in which words are jumbled and must be sorted out to stop the demon stealing the gold. Spinaker publishes "Story Machine," a programme that animates simple statements such as "The Dog Runs" to encourage the young writer.

Nerx has recently started distributing a new series of children's

programmes called "Stickybeats." The most elementary is a counting programme for three-to-six-year olds.

## Growing sophistication

Reflecting the growing sophistication of the pre-school software market, Xerox packages the programme in a brightly coloured book-like cover and includes a picture book and a sheet of stickers along with the floppy disk.

Atari is also about to enter the market with a set of video games that use Disney characters and Muppets to teach the alphabet, numbers and simple arithmetic to three-to-seven-year olds.

Oscar (well known to all Seaside Street watchers as the bad-tempered character who lives in a garbage can) will pop up and smile for the child who has collected the right number of pieces of rubbish and deposited them in the bin of the video screen.

Cookie Monster runs around a maze gobbling up cookies along the way in another Atari game.

To suit the manipulative skills of small hands, Atari has designed a new controller unit for the video games console. The 5 x 7 inch keyboard has 12 keys that are designated for different functions by colourful overlays. Atari's des-

igners that the unit will survive any amount of physical punishment including being drenched with milk.

Texas Instruments starts youngsters off with its 99/4A personal computer that uses rugged cartridges (rather than tapes or floppy discs) to store programmes. The company offers a range of programmes that make use of colourful graphics to teach number recognition, counting, simple arithmetic, alphabet and pre-reading skills.

Do pre-school children really benefit from the use of a computer?

The computer and software manufacturers are giving American parents the hard-sell treatment with messages that suggest computer games are as important as picture books in giving little Johnny a head start in his education. More persuasive, however, is the obvious pleasure that "playing computer" produces among this age group.

As the mother of two "computer toddlers," this reporter frequently wipes sticky finger marks off the video screen and keyboard before reclaiming her computer for her own work.

— Financial Times news features

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

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60:00 Newsdesk 60:30 Waveguide 60:40 Radio Choice 60:45 Financial News

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

\* "L'Inconnu": by Jacques Visconti, at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

THEATRE

\* The Northern Black Light Theatre performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

\* Paintings by Mukhammad H. Al-Risai and Abdul Nasser Odeh at the Alla Art Gallery.

\* The EEC exhibits are on at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 661026/7

American Centre ..... 41520

British Council ..... 36417-8

French Cultural Centre ..... 37009

Goswami Institute ..... 41953

Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 24049

Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 39777

Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 665195

Yahya Arts Centre ..... 667181

Hussein Youth City ..... 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. .... 664251

Amman Municipal Library ..... 26111

University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also monies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal al Gaf' ( Citadel ) H.E.P. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, sculpture and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monaster, Maghreb Lovelsheld. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30125.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Racay Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, English Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lovelsheld, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66175.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian Apostolic Church (Southern denomination): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeini, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

05:35 ..... Fair

05:50 ..... (Sunrise) Sharruf

11:55 ..... Dhahar

12:15 ..... Asr

12:30 ..... Maghreb

12:55 ..... Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Aloa infomation department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)

07:10 ..... Karachi (PA)

08:45 ..... Cairo (EA)

09:15 ..... Cairo (EA)

09:30 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)

09:50 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)

11:00 ..... Laracas (CY)

11:25 ..... Ankara (TA)

12:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)

14:30 ..... Buchara (Thom)

14:50 ..... Jeddah (Saudi)

16:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)

16:50 ..... Cairo (RJ)

17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)

17:30 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)

18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

19:45 ..... Casablanca (RJ)

19:50 ..... Cairo (EA)

20:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)

20:55 ..... Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)

00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

00:45 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

01:45 ..... Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)

05:15 ..... Laracas (CY)

05:45 ..... Frankfurt (LH)

06:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)

06:25 ..... Cairo (EA)

06:45 ..... Abu Dhabi (PIN)

09:05 ..... Beirut (MEA)

09:15 ..... Rome (Alitalia)

09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)

10:05 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)

11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)

11:45 ..... Laracas (CY)

11:50 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SA)

12:30 ..... London (RJ)

12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

12:30 ..... Dhahran (TA)

14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

14:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)

14:50 ..... Laracas (Thom)

16:05 ..... Jeddah (Saudi)

16:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)

18:15 ..... Dhahran (RJ)

19:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)

19:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)

19:40 ..... Cairo (RJ)

20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)

20:35 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

20:35 ..... Abu Dhabi (Dubai) (RJ)

01:50 ..... Belgrade (YA)

02:50 ..... Cairo (EA)

Local sellaby rates in fils

Begyan franc ..... 73.1

British pound ..... 129.1

Deutch guilders ..... 32.3

French franc ..... 48.6

Irish pound ..... 528.6

Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24.5

Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 150.3

Kuwaiti dinar ..... 129.2

Lebanese lira ..... 85.6

Ommani rial ..... 1031.6

Ommani rial ..... 98.4

Saudi riyal ..... 103.9

Swedish crown ..... 47.7

Swiss franc ..... 173.4

Syrian lira ..... 61.3

Tunis dinar ..... 97.3

U.K. sterling pound ..... 557.9

U.S. dollar ..... 357.5

W. German mark ..... 145.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

An increase in temperature is expected, with light and variable winds, becoming northwesterly moderate. In Agaba, it will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Lowlight temperature in deg. C

Amman ..... 9/14

Agaba ..... 11/26

Deserts ..... 3/21

Jordan Valley ..... 10/25

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 14.4, Agaba 23.5. Humidity readings: Amman 49 per cent, Agaba 23 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111

Firstaid, fire, police ..... 194

Bank break ..... 75121

Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111

Fire headquarters ..... 39043

Aslan taxi ..... 192, 21111, 37777

Police headquarters ..... 39414

Traffic police ..... 56390

Electric Power Co. ..... 36132

Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre, #13431-32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42941-2

Akhk Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441

Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362

Al-Basrah, J. Amman ..... 36112

Palestine, Shmeini ..... 664171-2

Schismatic Hospital ..... 669131-2

University Hospital ..... 418454

Dar Al-Shila, J. Hussein ..... 667158

Al-Munasher Hospital ..... 667272-9

The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292

Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164

Italian, Al-Muhajir ..... 77101-3

Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75132

Army, Marj ..... 4161

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Hasham Abu Arqoub ..... 93122

Dr. Ali Zamil ..... 94121

Naiouh pharmacy ..... 23672

Al-Basrah ..... 23515

Umm Hanyeh pharmacy ..... 613100

Itala pharmacy ..... 71111

Al A'idn pharmacy ..... 72561

Binary taxi ..... 192

Aslan taxi ..... 192

Uni eruty taxi ..... 661041

Tareq taxi ..... 23624

IBRID: Dr. Fakhr Haddad ..... 3490

Magharyeh pharmacy ..... 2038

ZARQA: Dr. Farah Al Ighrawi ..... 9123

Royal pharmacy ..... 41

GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111

Radio Jordan ..... 73111

Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311

Hotel complaints ..... 66642

Pric complaints ..... 661176

Telephone: Information ..... 12

Jordan and Mideast ..... 11

Overseas calls ..... 17

Cable or telegram ..... 18

Repair service ..... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Pils per kg.

Almond (Greece) ..... 600/100

Almond (Syrian) ..... 840/200

Apple (American) ..... 520/450

Apple (Double Red) ..... 280/200

Apple (Golden) ..... 290/200

Apple (Turkish) ..... 250/200

Apple (French) ..... 500/200

Onion (dry) ..... 280/200

Banana ..... 230/220

Banana (Mukammarr) ..... 230/200

Beans ..... 550/400

Beans (broad) ..... 130/100

Beets ..... 120/100

Celery ..... 140/100

Carrot ..... 160/100

Cauliflower (white) ..... 300/250

Coconut ..... 300/250

Cucumber ..... 200/160

Cucumber (small) ..... 300/250

Eggplant (large) ..... 300/200

Garlic ..... 500/400

Garlic (green) ..... 200/150

Grapefruit ..... 150/100

Orange ..... 1100/1000

Lemon ..... 250/200

Mandarin ..... 300/250

Marrow (large) ..... 160/140

Marrow (small) ..... 70/50

Onion (dry) ..... 150/100

Onion (green) ..... 240/200

Oranges ..... 200/150

Oranges (Mandarin) ..... 320/250

Oranges (shamouti) ..... 220/180

Oranges (local) ..... 100/80

Pear ..... 280/200

Pears (African) ..... 1000/800

Pears (Australian) ..... 1100/800

Peaches ..... 900/800

Pepper (Sweet) ..... 800/600

Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 1000/800

Plums ..... 850/750

Potatoes ..... 240/180

Radish ..... 150/120



## SPORTS

## Benoit smashes marathon record

BOSTON (R) — American Joan Benoit cut almost three minutes off the women's world marathon record Monday when she finished the Boston marathon in two hours 22 minutes 42 seconds.

Her record-setting performance overshadowed favourite Greg Meyer's first marathon victory in two hours nine minutes flat.

Benoit, 25, a running coach from Boston University, won the women's event by a whopping margin of nearly seven minutes. It was her second win in the race — she won it in 1979.

She smashed the previous world record of 2:25:29 shared by Allison Roe of New Zealand and Greta Waitz of Norway, who had tied Roe's mark at the London marathon on Sunday.

"I felt fatigued from the 24th mile, but I knew there was a good chance I would get the record," said Benoit, who led from start to finish.

She was pressed over the first 15

miles by the 26-year-old Roe. But Roe, plagued by injuries for most of last year, was forced out by leg cramps after 16 miles. That enabled Jacqueline Gareau of Canada, who won in Boston in 1980, to take over second place, finishing in 2:29:28.

Mary Shea of Raleigh, North Carolina, finished third in 2:33:22.

Ironically, Benoit said after setting her new world mark, a phone call from Roe Sunday provided her with inspiration for the race.

"Allison called me at my hotel to tell me that Greta Waitz (whose old world mark Roe had broken in 1981) had broken my record by one second in London," Benoit said. "I told her that that was fine, but that it also would inspire me today."

"My feet began to blister at Natick (the 10-mile mark) and I developed a stitch (cramp) at Wellesley (15 miles into race), but I was never concerned," Benoit said.

The 27-year-old Meyer's time was the third fastest ever in the race and only 47 seconds off Alberto Salazar's world record time of 2:08:13 set at the New York marathon two years ago.

Meyer, who lives in nearby Wellesley, had finished 11th in his only previous appearance here, two years ago. But Monday he overtook front-runner Benji Durden of Atlanta on "Heartbreak Hill" — about six miles (9km) from the finish line — and finished 31 seconds ahead of Ron Tabb of Eugene, Oregon.

Durden was third with a time of 2:09:57. Meyer's Mentor and close friend, Bill Rodgers, a four-time winner, finished a disappointing 10th.

The 35-year-old Rodgers later conceded that his best days as a marathon runner were probably behind him.

"There's a wide gap between the top marathoners and the rest of us now, and I don't know if I can ever get back," he said.

Apart from Benoit's record-setting effort, the 26-mile 385-yard race over perhaps the world's most arduous marathon course was devoid of drama.

It could not match Salazar's victory over Dick Beardsley last year in a race that left Salazar exhausted, dehydrated and unable to speak for almost a half hour after he surged across the finish line two seconds ahead of Beardsley.

An estimated 6,600 runners — all of whom had to qualify — competed in the marathon, held annually on "Patriots Day," commemorating the British assault on rebellious American colonists which triggered the revolutionary war.

During its early stages, the event had an unlikely but popular leader, Abraba Gebrehiwet Aregba, an Ethiopian who has been living in Atlanta for the last year.

Aregba, wearing a radio headset, surged to the front in the first mile and held the lead until Durden caught him at six miles.

## Old foes meet in women's World Cup hockey semifinals

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Defending champions West Germany, who came back from the dead to win a place in the women's World Cup hockey semifinals, face their toughest challenge for supremacy when they meet old foes, the Netherlands, Wednesday.

The top-seeded Dutch, the only unbeaten team in the 12-nation tournament, will be itching to avenge their 1981 defeat on penalty strokes against the Germans.

But the champions, who started their campaign disastrously with defeats by Argentina and Canada in their qualifying group, have now adjusted to the hot, tropical conditions, coach Wolfgang Stoder said.

"It will be a close match, we know each other's game. With a little bit of luck we will be in the final," he said after the Germans scored a surprise 4-2 win over England on Sunday.

The Dutch, superbly drilled and with top class players in striker Patricia Ott and penalty corner

specialist Fieke Boekhorst, would be unlucky to falter.

Boekhorst has been in excellent form and has so far scored goals while fleet-footed Ott has bagged three.

While the world's two leading women's hockey nations shape up for a classic battle, the much-improved Canadians take on fourth seeds Australia in the other semifinal.

The tenth-seeded Canadians, who came here as underdogs, have played tireless, skilful hockey defeating West Germany, Argentina and the Soviet Union in their pool encounters.

They spent two months in Australia preparing for the cup and know the strengths and weaknesses of the Australian game.

"They are hard-running and technically superb, but we must feel confident after beating the Russians 4-0 in our last game," coach Marina van der Merwe said.

The Australians, who started by handing a 5-1 defeat to Wales and a 3-2 win over India, stumbled to a

draw against unfancied Scotland and the dour United States.

Coach Brian Glencross has been worried about the confidence of sweeper and penalty corner specialist Elspeth Clement, who started slicing the ball after hitting four penalty corner goals in the first two games.

Clement, the tournament top-scorer with five goals, converted the all-important penalty corner that saw Australia sail into the semifinal.

"I think I've got the problem worked out now, the confidence is coming back," she said.

The prize for the four countries is the title of undisputed World Champions following the recent merger of the two world organising bodies, the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA), and the International Hockey Federation (FIH).

The winner of the fifth World Cup under FIH/IFWHA aegis for the first time will be champions until the next tournament in 1986.

## Motorcycling claims 5th fatality in three weeks

HEIDELBERG, West Germany (R) — Motorcycle racing claimed its fifth fatality in three weeks Monday night when West German rider Bernhard Buerkle died of injuries received in a race on Sunday.

A University Hospital spokesman said Tuesday Buerkle died of head injuries he sustained when he crashed during Sunday's 250 cc West German Championship race in Speyer.

Another West German, Roland Hagenmaier, died on Saturday at Speyer when he fell from a sidecar during practice.

Iwao Ishikawa of Japan died on March 29 in practice for the French Grand Prix on the Bugatti circuit at Le Mans and Michel Frutchi of Switzerland was killed in the 500 cc race there the following Sunday.

Italy's Guido Paci was killed 10 days ago at the Imola 200-mile race.

## FIFA team to visit U.S., Canada, Havelange says

PARIS (R) — Joao Havelange, President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said here Tuesday that a FIFA inspection committee would visit the United States and Canada, who have both bid to stage the 1986 World Cup finals.

The FIFA team, headed by General Secretary Joseph Blatter, would visit the two countries from April 26 to 28, he said.

Blatter's comments came hard on the heels of a statement in Mexico City by top FIFA official Hermann Neuberger which appeared to squash U.S. and Canadian aspirations of staging the 1986 finals.

Neuberger, chairman of the World Cup Organising Committee and head of a FIFA team inspecting facilities in Mexico,

ruled out visits by his team to the United States and Canada, making it clear Mexico was the only country in line to stage the month-long tournament.

But Havelange said here no decision had been taken on the venue of the tournament. The FIFA Executive Committee would announce their final decision in Stockholm on May 20, he added.

French Football Federation President Fernand Sastre said that France would bid to stage the 1990 World Cup unless Italy seek to host the event.

"If Italy were in the running we would postpone our bid until 1998," Sastre told reporters after meeting Havelange.

## China asked to reconsider pre-Olympics boycott

LOS ANGELES (R) — China has been asked to reconsider its decision not to attend pre-Olympic events this summer, Los Angeles Games organiser Peter Ueberroth said Tuesday.

China has said there will be no cultural and sports exchanges with the United States this year because Washington granted political asylum to tennis star Hu Na.

"Here's one tennis player who is going to affect thousands of athletes again," Ueberroth told reporters.

"We don't think it's right. We're appealing to the People's Republic to be above that kind of behaviour,"

Ueberroth said he had asked the Chinese Olympic authorities to reconsider the decision.

He said later in a luncheon speech that the U.S. boycott of the 1980 games in Moscow was "the first evidence of a disease" that he hoped China would not catch.

The U.S. boycott only hurt American athletes and accomplished nothing towards its stated purpose of protesting against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, he added.

"We want everybody to learn by the mistakes of 1980. We are not a political event, but an opening of arms for the whole world," Ueberroth said.

## Cooney wants another shot at WBC title

NEW YORK (R) — Heavyweight Gerry Cooney, who is returning to the ring for the first time for more than a year in June, is determined to win another shot at the world title.

"Long time no see," Cooney said Tuesday at a press conference to promote his 10-round bout against fellow-American Phil Brown in Las Vegas on June 18. "I'm happy to be back and I'm glad to be fighting again."

The bout will be staged at Caesars Palace where the New Yorker suffered his first professional defeat last June when World Boxing Council Champion Larry Holmes

stopped him in a title fight.

Cooney, who had won 25 straight fights before his loss to Holmes, took the defeat hard and was subsequently hit by personal tragedies that sent him into seclusion.

"A lot of people didn't understand my problems," 26-year-old Cooney said. "I didn't understand my problems. But I put the puzzle together. It took me nine months—but it had to be when I decided, not when anybody else decided."

Cooney's manager, Victor Valle, tried to put his boxer's temporary disenchantment with the fight game in perspective.

"This kid went through hell and fire," Valle said. "He suffered a death in his family, his grandmother died. His girlfriend was in a car accident—she still doesn't walk."

"But some time in January he called me and said 'I love fighting and I want to be champion'."

After five weeks of training in Palm Springs, California, Valle is convinced that Cooney is ready to launch another assault on the title.

## Derwall sticks to experienced players for European fixtures

BONN (R) — West German soccer chief Jupp Derwall Monday named a squad of 16 for two crucial European Championship Group Six fixtures in Turkey and Austria in the next nine days.

Like World Champions Italy, the West Germans have shown disappointing form since reaching the World Cup final last July.

After a shock 1-0 defeat in Northern Ireland last November they know another slip-up could cost them a place in next year's European finals in France.

Derwall looks set to revive his troubled midfield by playing two

of his three foreign-based stars — Barcelona's Bernd Schuster and Hansi Mueller of Inter Milan.

He had wanted to play a third — Uli Stielike of Real Madrid — but Stielike later withdrew from the 16 because of a strained thigh muscle. Derwall said he would not name a replacement.

He is sticking to experience for Saturday's game in Izmir and Wednesday's match in Vienna, naming no uncapped players in the 16 and persevering with off-form Cologne striker Pierre Littbarski.

## Mayer wins Pacific Southwest title

LOS ANGELES (R) — Second-seeded Gene Mayer Monday easily defeated number five seed Johan Kriek, 7-6, 7-4, 6-1 to win the singles title at the \$255,000 Pacific Southwest Tennis Open.

Mayer, 27, won the \$36,000 first prize without yielding a set.

Kriek, 25, an upset winner over top-seeded defending champion Jimmy Connors in the semifinals,

won \$18,000 as runner-up. It was the second time Mayer has won the 57-year-old championship.

He won the first set tiebreaker 7-4 after neither player managed to break service. In the second set, Mayer broke Kriek's powerful serve twice, helped by his opponent's inconsistent groundstrokes.

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## ECONOMY

## Soviet industrial production rises

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet industrial production rose 4.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the same period last year, while industrial productivity rose 3.9 per cent, the official daily Pravda said Tuesday.

The figures compared with a 2.1 per cent production increase and a 1.5 per cent rise in productivity in the first quarter of 1982 and appeared to show the Soviet Union well in line for achieving its 1983 plan targets.

But analysts pointed out the figures compared with an exceptionally poor quarter last year.

Year-on-year industrial production growth in January 1983 was 6.3 per cent and at the end of February 5.6 per cent for the two months.

More detailed figures, published Wednesday, will give a clearer indicator as to whether the strong start to the year has dissipated or if party leader Mr. Yuri Andropov's drive for discipline and efficiency is continuing to have an effect.

## Agriculture needs reforms

Meanwhile, Mr. Yuri Andropov said Monday a wide-sweeping reorganisation of Russian agriculture was long overdue and indicated it might be imminent.

Addressing regional and district party leaders, Mr. Andropov called for more localised control of farm production and praised small private farmers who often proved more efficient.

While admitting farmers had been plagued by bad weather in recent years, the Soviet leader said agriculture was becoming more complex and must be put on a more technical basis.

This meant completing the introduction of crop rotation within two years and going over to a sowing system which ensured maximum production per hectare.

"We must widely introduce industrial crop cultivation techniques and effective means of turning over the soil," he said in the speech carried by the official TASS news agency and read on Soviet television news.

Mr. Andropov said science and experience showed that bigger harvests required a zonal system of agriculture, recognising each region's special characteristics.

"Scientists' recommendations on this have been lying on the table for many years but our agriculture continues in the same old way," he complained.

The Soviet leader's speech tied in with the long-term food programme announced last May by the late Leonid Brezhnev calling for some decentralisation of agriculture, support for private smallholders and greater use of industrial techniques.

Mr. Andropov said local farm bosses should accept personal responsibility and not wait for decisions by central government.

## Taiwan stocks reach record high

TAIPEI (R) — Aided by a rush of money from neighbouring Japan and Hong Kong, share prices reached a new high on the Taiwan stock exchange Tuesday in one of the most hectic sessions in the market's 21-year history.

The market's weighted stock index rose 6.26 points to 694.62. Volume was a record 3.41 billion Taiwan dollars (\$85 million). Brokers attributed the rise in prices to an abundant local money supply and general optimism about recovery for the island's trade-orientated economy, hit by the world recession.

Stockbrokers said investors had been encouraged by trade figures that showed Taiwan had a deficit

in March for the first time in more than a year, largely because of increased imports of equipment and machinery.

This indicated that industry was gearing up in anticipation of an increase in orders.

The government has recently announced a relaxation in financial regulations and controls on foreign exchange to encourage investment from abroad.

It is also offering special investment incentives to overseas Chinese and has approved the establishment early next year of an offshore banking centre, with tax advantages, to compete with Hong Kong and Singapore.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Japanese dock workers start strike

TOKYO (R) — Japanese dock workers Tuesday began a five-day strike at container facilities in nine ports to back demands for job security. The 60,000-member National Council of Harbour Workers' Unions struck at all major ports in the country Monday for the same reason. It has threatened further walkouts from April 26 to 28 at the nine container berths, which include Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya. The council is demanding that containers be packed and unpacked at docks instead of at inland sites.

## IFAD lends \$14m to Bangladesh

ROME (OPECNA) — The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Monday signed a loan agreement for \$14.5 million with Bangladesh. The loan will finance part of a project to increase food grain production and provide additional employment opportunities for "poor farmers and landless rural poor" in Rajshahi, Pabna and Kushtia, northwest of Dhaka.

## ADNOC discovers more oil, gas

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) has announced major oil and gas finds in offshore and onshore areas of the emirate. Mr. Suhail Al Mazroui, director of ADNOC's exploration and production department, said the discoveries in the first quarter of this year represented "important additions to the emirate's oil and gas proven reserves."

## Wall Street stocks flourish

NEW YORK (R) — Stock prices on Wall Street closed at a fourth straight record level as the government continued to report generally favourable economic news. The Dow-Jones industrial average ended the day 11.90 points up at 1,183.24, some 992 issues gained and only 618 fell in price. Analysts said investors were encouraged that the U.S. factory-use rate in March rose to 69.4 per cent from 68.7 per cent in February.

## Banks, Cuba fail to agree

PARIS (R) — Representatives of around 100 creditor banks have failed to reach agreement with the Central Bank of Cuba on rescheduling more than \$200 million of Cuban short-term debt, banking sources said Monday.

## Kuwaiti fund lends \$26m to Tunisia

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has signed a \$25.75 million loan for Tunisia. The loan will help finance the country's Sifana dam project to provide a permanent source of water for irrigating 4,000 hectares of land in the Kafur region.

## U.K. seeks talks on lead additives

LONDON (R) — The British government called Monday for urgent talks among the 10 members of the European community on the phasing out of lead additives in petrol. Environment Secretary Tom King told parliament that the government accepted the recommendations of an official report published Monday which favoured lead-free petrol.

## Arab finance chiefs review strategy

PARIS (R) — Finance chiefs from the Arab World began a week of talks in Algiers Monday to review their strategy in dealing with effects of the world recession. The finance ministers, heads of central banks and financial institutions were also due to discuss proposals for Arab economic and monetary integration.

## EEC agriculture ministers resume price bargaining

LUXEMBOURG (R) — The

European community's agriculture ministers resume bargaining on annual price rises for eight million farmers Tuesday, amid warnings that Common Market spending on farm subsidies is running out of control.

As the ministers began their talks Monday the European commission said that farm spending for the first five months of this year was running nearly a billion dollars over budget.

A pile-up of surplus milk, butter and cereals was likely to push total spending on guaranteed prices and on food export subsidies up to between \$15.5 and \$16 billion this year.

Farm Commissioner Paul Dalsager told the ministers that a prospect of the community running out of cash next year meant it was

essential to hold down price increases to 4.4 per cent.

Mr. Dalsager said increases for milk and cereals should be even lower, at 2.3 and three per cent respectively.

France's Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard said the proposed rise for milk was insufficient and he also criticised plans to penalise cereals farmers for producing too much.

Diplomats said Mr. Rocard's stance was backed by Belgium and Ireland, while Italy was also seeking increases for some products.

British Minister Peter Walker admitted he was isolated in pushing for rises below the commission's suggestions, while West Germany and the Netherlands said they could accept Mr. Dalsager's package.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities drifted easier through lack of support, having opened firm in line with the record Wall Street close, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was down 6.8 at 688.2.

Government bonds gave early gains in thin selling to show losses stretching to 7½ point in longer dated issues, dealers said. The 10½ per cent treasury 1989 tap stock was down ¼ point at 24½, they added.

Against the general trend, Glaxo was up 3½p at 985 after 990 and ICI was up 12p at 448 after 448, both on strong U.S. demand.

Gold shares were easier in line with the bullion price with falls of as much as 55 but North Americans were higher.

In firm banks, Natwest rose 10p to 585 while the Bank of Scotland jumped to 487 on the annual results before falling back to 482, up 2½p on balance. Insurances were off the highs with Hambro Life up 2p at 374 after 376 following the annual figures.

Oil shares turned easier with B.P. down 4p at 386 after 392. Shell was off 10p at 500 after 512 and British shed 10p at 200.

Charter Consolidated was down 14p at 251 on the news it now owns or controls 85.5 per cent of Anderson Strathclyde, which was unchanged on Monday night's close of 197.

Among leading industrials, Distillers fell 8p to 255, Grand Metropolitan shed 9p at 337 and GEC was 4p lower at 226.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5615/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2367/70	Canadian dollars
	2.4490/4500	West German marks
	2.7600/10	Dutch guilders
	2.0590/0605	Swiss francs
	48.80/84	Belgian francs
	7.3470/3500	French francs
	1459.00/1460.00	Italian lire
	237.90/238.05	Japanese yen
	7.4880/4930	Swedish crowns
	7.1430/80	Norwegian crowns
	8.6950/7000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	440.25/441.25	U.S. dollars

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

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"Who needs an expensive toupee? All you need is some spaghetti, shoe polish and a little imagination!"

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APR. 20, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a good chance today to attain your special goals. Be more aware of your desires and develop more confidence in yourself. Be more cooperative with others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Know what you want to accomplish in life and then go after it in a positive manner. Try to be more friendly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Meet with an expert who knows how best to handle a personal matter. Be more thoughtful of family members.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can engage in new activities now that can pay off nicely in the near future. Sidelstep one who wants to waste your time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to follow your hunches which are particularly accurate now and can help you be more understanding of others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A new attitude on your part can be helpful in improving your relationship with others. Develop your dynamic qualities.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put those creative ideas to work with the aid of persons who are business experts and get excellent results.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Find new systems that will make your work easier. Listen to ideas of a trusted adviser and follow them for best results.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan what should be done to make your home more comfortable. Then go after a goal that means so much to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go to the right sources for the information you need at this time and you can accomplish more in the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Fine day for handling important monetary matters. A family tie can give valuable advice you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure you don't invest unwisely in the morning or you will soon regret it. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan time to meet with a monetary expert and show that you are astute in business matters. Take needed health treatments.

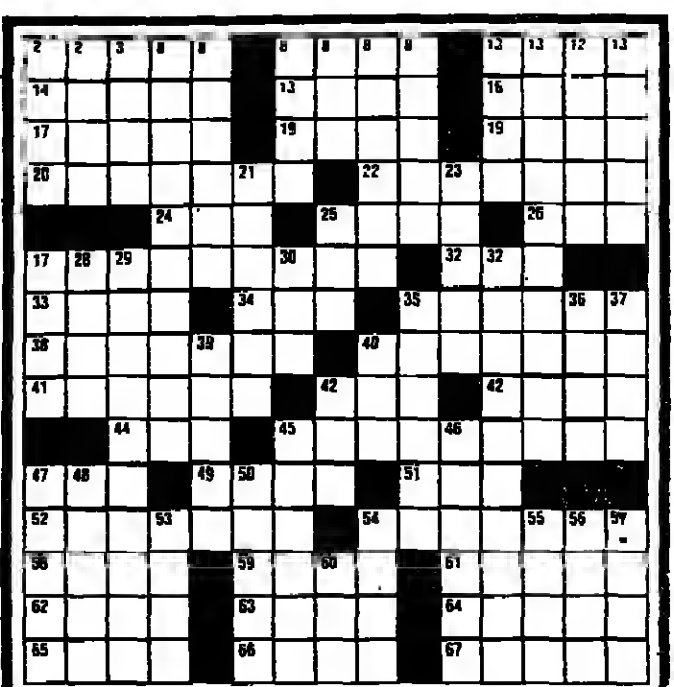
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those naturally gregarious young persons who can be most successful in government work. Be sure to direct the education in that field. There is a fine ability here in solving difficult problems.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

By Rhoda Kraus

ACROSS	31 "— was going to..."	52 "Shrink"	21 Highest point
1 — Gordon	33 Latin poet	54 Exploded	23 City in Florida
6 — morgana	34 Musician's engagement	58 Ensign's school	25 Broken-down horse
10 Org.	35 Trued	59 Utah state	27 Name for Persophone
14 Vampire	38 Conundrums	61 Woman in white	28 Greedy
16 Limerick	40 Up the creek without —	62 Early TV character	29 Passing look
18 Josip Broz	42 "— for the Seesaw"	63 Vicinity	30 Power
19 Corrosives	43 Squirming	64 Gaggles	32 Secondary problems
18 Old French coins	44 Muffin	65 Golf pegs	35 Foolish
19 Repute	45 Destructive blazes	66 Rivar to North Sea	36 She: Fr.
20 — Mountain	47 Rpm	67 Chemical compound	39 Full of branches
Landis of baseball	48 Necklace		40 Shoemaker's tool
22 Paying guests	51 Jolson and others		42 Prescription letters
24 Ninny			45 Irrigates
25 — Dimittie			46 Projecting rim
27 Great lovers			47 Crypt
			48 Follow
			50 Lamb
			51 Specialty
			53 Places
			54 Wild pig
			55 Weight
			56 Tabe Latin
			57 Open season prey
			60 — whiz!



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## WORLD

## Casanova named defence chief

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's National Guard chief has been named as the country's new defence minister in place of general said to have resigned when threatened with an air force mutiny.

The nomination of Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova is expected to be ratified by the constituent assembly Tuesday, less than 24 hours after Gen. Jose Guillermo Garcia resigned.

Gen. Garcia, widely criticised for his management of the war against left-wing guerrillas and for appointing troop commanders considered inept, resigned after the air force threatened a mutiny if he did not go, military sources said.

A few hours later, President Alvaro Magana nominated Gen. Vides Casanova for the post.

Some diplomats in Central America said the appointment could stir opposition in the United States, El Salvador's chief supplier of arms and finance, because the National Guard has a reputation for brutality and disregard for human rights.

Gen. Vides Casanova told Reuters Monday that he would gladly take the job and was investigating ways to restructure the army high command.

## Duarte nominated

The Christian Democratic Party meanwhile voted 121-60 at a convention to nominate Jose Napoleon Duarte as its candidate in presidential elections later this year.

Mr. Duarte was president of the

civilian-military junta which governed El Salvador until elections last year. He enjoyed strong backing from the United States during that campaign in which the Christian Democrats lost control of the government.

Mr. Duarte was a supporter of Gen. Garcia, who served as defence minister under his junta as well as two previous military administrations.

Gen. Garcia told reporters that President Magana had accepted a resignation handed in last month. Military sources said he did this on March 18, after top military commanders demanded that he give up his post.

The sources said Gen. Garcia declared he would hand in the resignation but that it would not be accepted by the president.

The ambiguity was said by sources

to have led air force commander Juan Rafael Bustillo to threaten that he would not recognise Gen. Garcia as defence minister if he did not leave office by last Friday.

Gen. Bustillo's action led to high-level talks between government and military leaders which resulted in Gen. Garcia stepping down, the sources added.

But a government communiqué said Mr. Magana accepted Gen. Garcia's resignation last Tuesday, one day before Col. Bustillo is alleged to have threatened his mutiny.

Gen. Garcia praised Gen. Vides Casanova at his last news conference as a fine soldier and hoped he would continue to back Mr. Magana in the development of democracy.

## Reports on Beirut win Pulitzers

NEW YORK (R) — Two reporters' separate accounts of last year's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut and a photographer's shots of the corpses, rubble and weeping women left after the slaughter won Pulitzer Prizes Tuesday.

The Pulitzer Prize, America's highest awards in journalism, arts and letters, were dominated this year by women, who won awards in fiction, non-fiction, music, drama, feature writing, local reporting and criticism categories.

Loren Jenkins of the Washington Post and Thomas Friedman of the New York Times shared the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting for their separate coverage of the massacre of Palestinians at two refugee camps in Beirut last September.

Judges of the international reporting award said their work was so excellent that they recommended a rare joint award.

Associated Press photographer Bill Foley, one of the first journalists to reach the Sabra camp after the massacre, won the spot news photography award for a dramatic series of pictures.

## Bonn hears Libyan's testimony

BONN (R) — A Libyan student told a court Monday that two other Libyans had tortured him and threatened him with death at the home of their ambassador in Bonn last November.

El-Hab El-Ghali, 33, said the accused, a doctor and a student, had held him in the ambassador's residence overnight, beaten him with clubs and wire cable and poked a burning cigarette into his eye.

The alleged tortures, Dr. Mustafa Zaidi, 31, and Abdulrahman Salem Yahiya, 30, went on trial Monday charged with meaning and assaulting two Libyan students. They told the judge they had no comment on Galiani's evidence.

The prosecutor said Dr. Zaidi, and Yahiya had threatened the students with death or removal to Libya if they renewed their contacts with opponents of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Meanwhile a government spokesman said eight West Germans who disappeared in Libya last week were being held by the Libyan authorities.

## Seveso trial postponed

MONZA, Italy (R) — The long-delayed trial of five company officials charged with partial responsibility for the 1976 chemical pollution disaster at Seveso in northern Italy has been put off until May 11.

Lawyers for Givaudan, the Swiss owners of the chemical plant that exploded and contaminated a wide area with highly poisonous dioxin, requested the postponement Monday after more than 200 people came forward as plaintiffs demanding compensation.

Their request was supported by lawyers for the commune of Seveso, near Milan, seeking further time to negotiate with Givaudan over a financial settlement.

Judicial sources said the trial now appeared certain to re-open on a larger scale than previously foreseen the question of what damages Givaudan should pay.

## Peking says Moscow is behind Indochina tension

HONG KONG (R) — China has accused the Soviet Union of creating tension in South East Asia by supporting Vietnam and planning Vietnamese domination of the region.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) monitored in Hong Kong, said Monday Moscow's short-term aim was to force South East Asian countries to accept Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea as an accomplished fact.

In the long term, Moscow wanted to bring all the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries "under the thumb of Vietnam one by one."

The Chinese news agency said Moscow's "southward strategy" was the real root cause of turbulence in the region.

Peking Radio earlier reported that Chinese militia on Sunday killed four Vietnamese "secret agents" who had crossed the tense border between the two countries, the scene of heavy artillery duels at the weekend.

Diplomatic sources in Peking said the Chinese shelling was apparently intended to distract the Vietnamese from their dry season

offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

NCNA said Monday the Soviet Union had sent large shipments of arms to Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, including T-54 and T-55 tanks and missiles.

## Amnesty issues appeal

LONDON (R) — The human rights organisation Amnesty International called on Vietnam Tuesday to release or bring to trial thousands of political prisoners interned in "re-education" camps since the Indochina war ended in 1975.

Amnesty, making public an appeal sent to the communist leadership in Hanoi, urged it to abolish mass detention for "re-educating" officials and supporters of the defeated South Vietnamese government of Nguyen van Thieu.

Amnesty did not know the number of political prisoners in Vietnam but noted that Foreign Minister, Nguyen co Thach, put the figure in "re-education" camps at 16,000.

## Chinese shelling brings relief to Sihanouk group

PEKING (R) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk Tuesday expressed satisfaction at China's shelling of Vietnamese border positions, but said he did not believe Chinese troops would be the first to cross the frontier.

The prince, who heads the democratic Kampuchean coalition fighting against Vietnamese military occupation, was speaking at a press conference as China announced that artillery duels flared on its southern frontier Monday for the third successive day.

Prince Sihanouk said that, though his coalition had no advance warning of China's decision to hit back at what he called Vietnamese provocations, it strongly backed the move as relieving the pressure on its own guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

He told reporters he could not predict whether the present tension heralded a repeat of China's 1979 "lesson" to Hanoi, shortly after the Vietnamese occupation

of Kampuchea, when Peking sent its troops across the border and fought a brief but inconclusive war with Vietnam.

Prince Sihanouk said that he raised the possibility Monday in talks with Vice-Premier Wan Li and other Chinese officials, "but they were very discreet, they did not give any details."

He said that, on a previous visit to Peking, he was told by Chinese elder statesman Deng Xiaoping that Peking might have to teach Hanoi a second "lesson."

He also said he believed China was now waiting to see how Vietnam would act. "I am sure China will refrain from sending infantry into Vietnam. But if Vietnam were to send troops into China, I think that would give China an opportunity to teach Vietnam a second lesson."

Prince Sihanouk added: "I hope so. That is perhaps a bit immoral of me, but we are a small country and we are fighting alone."

## Incumbent Thai premier likely to retain position

BANGKOK (R) — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who seems certain to retain his post after Thailand's general election, said Tuesday that Parliament would be recalled on Monday to choose the next premier and government.

Monday's election failed to give any party an outright majority. The result suited the armed forces Gen. Prem's main constituency, and guaranteed continuance of a strong military influence in politics.

Gen. Prem, a retired general, is the only figure of any standing acceptable to both the armed forces and the major political parties.

Politicians said a new coalition involving the former government partners, the Social Action Party (SAP), Chart Thai (Thai Nation) and the Democrat Party, was virtually certain.

Even before voting was over Kukrit Pramoj, leader of the SAP, Parliament's biggest party, urged that Gen. Prem should be prime minister again.

Mr. Kukrit said Gen. Prem had a flair for compromise — "but most important of all the military want him to be premier again."

## Chinese physicist seeks political asylum in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A Chinese physicist seeking political asylum in the United States told an immigration hearing in San Francisco Monday he would be killed if he returned to China.

The physicist, Dr. Xia Yu-Ren, 50, was asked by his lawyer, Thomas Such, what would happen if

he returned to China. Dr. Xia, who had answered questions mostly through an interpreter, replied in English: "I will be killed."

The U.S. State Department has recommended Dr. Xia be returned to China and has said it was satisfied he would not be persecuted.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Soviet forces in Kabul beefed up

ISLAMABAD (R) — About 3,000 additional Soviet troops have been deployed in Kabul ahead of celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the communist takeover in Afghanistan, travellers from Kabul said Tuesday. The reinforcements arrived over the past week from other parts of the country. Security checks in Kabul had also increased significantly, they said. The travellers, who have proved reliable in the past, said the moves were designed to head off rebel attacks on the city during the April 27 anniversary.

## Angolan rebels offer to swap doctors

BRUSSELS (R) — Angolan rebels holding more than 80 Czechoslovak technicians offered Tuesday to free one of the hostages in return for the release of a French doctor jailed in Afghanistan last month. In a statement published here, the anti-communist group said it was prepared to release Maria Hudcokova, a doctor, in exchange for Frenchman Philippe Augoyard, who is serving an eight year jail sentence in Afghanistan on spying charges. A UNITA spokesman told reporters here Monday that 21 children in the captured group would be freed when they reached rear guerrilla bases, probably in the next few days.

## Brazil wants to make Israeli missile

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil wants to manufacture Israel's Gabriel missile under licence and in negotiating a deal with the Israeli government, a navy ministry spokesman said. The missile would be installed in its ship-to-ship version in four corvettes which the Brazilian navy plans to build in the next few years, he said. If the negotiations are successful, Brazil will first assemble and then manufacture the Gabriel.

## 2 dead, 2 hurt in Basque attack

MONDRAGON, Spain (R) — A woman and a man were killed and two men seriously injured when a bomb went off in a car in this Basque town early Tuesday, police said. Witnesses said the roof of the car was blown high into the air by the explosion in a car park. The injured men were reported in critical condition. Police said two machine guns were found inside the car wreckage and it appeared likely that the four were responsible for another bomb which went off 20 minutes later outside a Mondragon branch of the Santander Bank.

## Seoul student protest broken up

SEOUL (R) — About 600 riot police stormed a university campus in the South Korean capital Tuesday to disperse students staging an anti-government demonstration, eye-witnesses said. The riot police, backed by dispersal gas, poured onto Yonsei University campus when about 800 students began chanting: "Down with fascist President Chun Doo Hwan." Plainclothes police already on the campus punched and kicked students before dragging away about a dozen alleged ringleaders and handing them over to the riot police, the witnesses said. The students retaliated by pelting police with stones, but the demonstration was broken up after two hours.

## U.K. may ban suicide booklet

LONDON (R) — Britain's attorney general began moves in the high court Monday to ban a booklet which sets out suicide methods. Lawyers were asking the court to rule that supplying the guide was a criminal offence after police reported links between it and suicide cases, said Simon Brown for the attorney general, Sir Michael Havers. Under British law, aiding and abetting suicide is an offence which carries a penalty of up to 14 years in prison. Mr. Brown told the court that police in England and Wales had linked at least 15 suicides in 18 months to the booklet. Another 19 suicides had links with the society, he said.

## Walesa refuses to talk

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Lech Walesa reported to police Tuesday for a second successive day of interrogation but the leader of Poland's banned Solidarity union said he would refuse to answer their questions.

Mr. Walesa was responding to a summons issued after nine hours of questioning Monday, when he and his family priest were detained at the city of Olstyn as they were driving from Gdansk to Warsaw.

Mr. Walesa told reporters as he went into the provincial police headquarters here he was questioned in Olstyn Monday about the purpose of his trip to Warsaw.

and about his meeting with the TTK.

He said he had refused to answer the questions and he would refuse again Tuesday.

Mr. Walesa told reporters he had wanted to go to the capital to lay a wreath in honour of the fighters of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, whose 40th anniversary is being celebrated Tuesday.

He said he believed Tuesday's summons was connected with "their attempts to prevent me from going to Warsaw." He did not think it would be possible to make the trip to the capital, "judging by the close guard that I have on me."

## 'Gandhi' director sets conditions for Pretoria

LONDON (R) — British film director Sir Richard Attenborough said Tuesday he would not go to South Africa for the opening of his film "Gandhi" unless multi-racial audiences were allowed into all showings.

Attenborough caused a storm of protest last week when he said he would go to a Johannesburg premiere that was originally for whites only.

On Friday, Attenborough abandoned his original plan. He said he would go instead to the film's Wednesday premiere in Lenasia,

an Indians-only community, but Tuesday sponsors said it was too late to invite him.

Attenborough's latest statement appeared to make any visit by him unlikely.

Attenborough said he had decided to set conditions for going to South Africa after representations from people who shared his "absolute opposition" to racial separation.

"Naturally I hope that such a gesture would pave the way towards 'all cinemas being permanently desegregated,'" he said.

## Kohl enters row over death at border crossing

BONN (R) — West Germany's conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl has jumped into his first major East-West German row over the mysterious death of a West German after questioning in East Germany.

Monday Dr. Kohl declined to see a visiting senior East German official and telephoned Eastern Communist Party leader Erich Honecker to demand an explanation for the death of 46-year-old Rudolf Burkert at a crossing into West Berlin on April 10. The East German news agency

ADN, in its first detailed account of the incident, insisted that Burkert died of a heart attack during questioning at the Drewitz border post. It sharply rejected West German suggestions of foul play.

But Bonn government spokesman Dieter Stolze said a West German post mortem had revealed head injuries which suggested the heart attack was not the only cause of death.

Right-wing Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss called the incident "murder" and complained that Bonn was not doing enough

to obtain an explanation.

New Inter-German Affairs Minister Heinrich Windelen, also seen as a right-winger, said on television the incident might prevent a planned Dr. Honecker visit here later this year.

Mr. Stolze said Dr. Kohl had expressed dismay over the incident to Dr. Honecker, who had promised a thorough investigation.

ADN quoted what it said was a report by the customs men who questioned Burkert after he was

spotted handing a parcel to an East German at a cafe on the transit motorway to West Berlin.

The report said Burkert suddenly fell off his chair and hit his head on a heating boiler. A doctor called from a local hospital pronounced him dead.

The West German press has unanimously appalled Dr. Kohl's decision not to receive East German politician member Guenter Mittag, who heard protests from several other Bonn politicians.

## French communist leaders to discuss alliance

PARIS (R) — French communist leaders meet Tuesday to discuss strategy in their alliance within the socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand.

Despite signs of some communist rank-and-file discontent over government economic measures, political analysts said there was no doubt the leadership would reaffirm its determination to keep the party in the alliance.

The analysts said there would almost certainly be some tough talking during the meeting, a

two-day session of the party's policy-setting central committee which has some 150 members.

But very little of this was likely to leak out from the meeting, being held behind closed doors at the party's Paris headquarters.

The meeting comes a month after the communists suffered heavy defeats in municipal voting across France, losing to the right some prized strongholds.

Some on the left of the party said this was because the Communist Party was no longer seen

by working-class voters as being very different from the Socialist Party.

Jeannette Thorez-Vermeersch, widow of the Communist Party's long-time leader Maurice Thorez, said at the weekend that the leadership, in effectively approving the measures, was now following a policy of class collaboration against the interests of the workers.

But French commentators with close knowledge of the party said Vermeersch, a firm champion of the Soviet Union, had little or no

influence within the leadership.

Political analysts said Party General Secretary Georges Marchais and his colleagues had been clearly embarrassed by some recent government actions, including the expulsion of 47 Soviet officials accused of spying.

But party leaders have said they will remain in the government — which includes two communists in the cabinet — as long as their presence ensures policies of social reform will continue.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—In your columns, you frequently discuss the situation where a player makes a bid never game, which you say asks about the control of the bid suit. I am not sure just what you mean. Could you discuss a few examples to clarify the situation for me?

— R. Delvecchio, New York City

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.] A.—Here's the sort of auction the reader is inquiring about:

SOUTH	NORTH
1 ♠	1 ♥
3 ♣	3 ♠
4 ♣	5 ♥
?	

South could have any of the following hands for his bidding on this sequence:

a) ♠KQJxx ♠xxAKJxx  
b) ♠Kxx ♠KJxx ♠xxAKQxx  
c) ♠Kxx ♠KJxx ♠xxAKxxx  
d) ♠xx ♠KJxx ♠KQAKJxx  
e) ♠Qx ♠KJxx ♠AxAKxxx

The only suit that has not been cue-bid is diamonds. North's bid of five hearts, therefore, says he is interested in slam, but has two fast losers in diamonds. If that is the case, with hand a) South also has no interest, because he too has two fast diamond losers, so he simply passes.

Hand b) is another matter. South's singleton diamond means that the defenders cannot take more than one trick in that suit. He gets the message across to partner by

raising to six hearts.

With hand c), South's king of diamonds also prevents the defenders from taking two fast tricks in the suit. However, it is dangerous to bid six hearts, because a lead through the king of diamonds might allow the defenders to score two tricks in the suit if the ace is behind the king.

South can describe this holding to his partner by bidding five no trump. If North has the queen of diamonds, he can bid the slam in either the suit or no trump; if he does not have the queen, he has the option of bidding six no trump or taking his chances in six hearts.

Example d) has South holding both the king and queen of diamonds. Should he bid six hearts or six no trump? Since there is a known eight-card trump fit, and since South has a ruffing value in both spades and diamonds, the suit slam should be the safer bet.

South has the ace of diamonds in example e), which means that a grand slam cannot be ruled out — North's hand is unlimited except for the fact that he has no diamond control. South can tell his partner about the ace of diamonds by cue-bidding six diamonds. It is then up to North to decide whether to contract for a grand slam or to be satisfied with six hearts.

As you will see, there is nothing mysterious about the way South responds to his partner's inquiry. Each bid is logical and gives a picture of the holding in the key suit.

## 'Napoleon of French crime' given modest Paris funeral

PARIS (R) — Murdered gang boss Edgar Zemmour, who ruled the Paris underworld for 20 years and boasted he was the Napoleon of French crime, was buried Monday at a funeral that was modest by gangland standards.

Most of the 150 mourners who watched his coffin lowered into a grave alongside two of his brothers murdered during earlier gang feuds were members of the Zemmour family.

The ceremonies for 46-year-old Zemmour, shot by a hired killer in Miami last week, contrasted with

the lavish funeral in 1975 for his brother William who died in a gun battle with police.

On that occasion, thousands of sightseers lined the roads around the same suburban cemetery in southern Paris to watch a procession of underworld personalities pay their last respects.

French newspapers said Edgar, who was suspected of involvement in a string of killings, might have been murdered because of efforts to carve out a stake in mafia-dominated casinos in the Caribbean.

## Drought ruins African hopes of agricultural self-sufficiency

By Andrew Hill

NAIROBI — Drought is causing misery in many parts of Africa, taking or threatening lives, drying up rivers and turning precious top-soil to dust.

From the rugged highlands of Ethiopia to rich farmlands in southern Africa, the failure of normal rains has left a stark picture of doubt and despair.

Per capita food output in Africa has declined steadily since the 1960s — few African states feed themselves — and drought will mean further reliance on food imports, a development considered dangerous by the United Nations World Food Council (WFC).

"These disastrous food trends and unprecedented strains on scarce foreign exchange have undermined the prospect for any real social and economic progress in large areas of Africa," the WFC said last year.

Even in white-ruled South Africa, a bread basket by comparison

with many other countries on the continent, black and white farmers face financial ruin as crops shrivel, livestock starve and countless skies promise no respite to one of the worst droughts this century.

Last week Piet Ebersohn, an official of the South African Agricultural Union, said grazing in most areas was so bad that arrangements were being made to import fodder.

Such arrangements are beyond the scope of the average farmer in Africa, the least developed region in the world.

In Ethiopia, scene of a drought that killed more than 200,000 people a decade ago, highland farmers in the Wollo, Tigray and Gondar areas have been forced to abandon their homes and trek, sometimes for days, to relief centres.

"It is a tragedy. People are living in abject despair," Trevor Page, head of the U.N. world food programme's emergency relief section, told Reuters in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Page, who toured relief centres such as Keren, where some 40,000 people are living in the open, said that despite an international relief operation "I have no doubt many will die because they are suffering from acute malnutrition."

The Ethiopian authorities fear that more than three million people, one third of the population, may be afflicted by the failure of rains during last August's planting season and inadequate rainfall the two previous years.

Hunger was so acute that farmers were being forced to eat their seeds, said Mr. Page.

He described how in one relief centre 300 women were camped beside a dry well with their jugs "just waiting for the water to come up."

Southern African states are also suffering as the sun blasts the soil into dust in an area stretching from the Kalahari in southwestern Africa to the Indian Ocean.

Worst in history

Weathermen describe the dro-

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